Imperial war: on the war against Iran

American and Israeli **thuggery** has no place in the international system

Donald Trump came to the White House promising to end America's **endless** wars. That promise now **lies in ashes** in West Asia. The **far-right Republican**, who, along with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, **launched** an **all-out** war against Iran on February 28 and killed its Supreme Leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, has proved to be one of the most **reckless warmongers** ever to occupy the Oval Office. Blood is on the hands of these two men — one a **mercurial** hard **nationalist** who is turning America into a **rogue** superpower, and the other, an **expansionist** ethnonationalist wanted for war crimes by the International Criminal Court. Mr. Trump has **bombed** at least seven countries in the 13 months that he has been in office. Under Mr. Netanyahu, Israel has operated far outside the boundaries of international law. Iran has responded with missile and drone attacks, targeting Israeli and American bases in the Persian Gulf and Jordan, that risks **widening** the war. Tehran has also announced the closure of the critical Strait of Hormuz, a move that risks a global economic **fallout**, especially for major oil importers such as India.

To be clear, this is not a "**pre-emptive**" war, as Israel has claimed. There was no evidence that Iran was preparing to launch an attack. **On the contrary**, Tehran was involved in serious negotiations with Washington under Omani **mediation**. On February 27, Oman's Foreign Minister Badr al-Busaidi said that a deal was within reach, based on Iran's **commitment** not to build a bomb or **stockpile** nuclear material. Within hours, American and Israeli missiles struck Iran, killing its head of state and top leaders. This is not the first time that **diplomacy** has been **overtaken** by force. In 2018, Mr. Trump **single-handedly sabotaged** the 2015 nuclear agreement. In June 2025, while Iran was negotiating with the U.S., Israel launched a **unilateral** attack, **triggering** the 12-day war. This time, however, the attack is far more dangerous. This war is not about giving Iranians their "freedom" either, as Mr. Trump has claimed. The U.S. maintains close ties with several **repressive monarchies** and **dictatorships**, where freedom rarely **enters the equation**. Nor has Washington shown any **qualms** about Israel's crimes against the **defenceless**, **stateless** Palestinian people. This is a war of choice, launched to **eliminate** an **adversary** and reshape the region to suit American and Israeli interests. Such thuggery cannot be accepted in the international system. **The war machines** of the **imperial duo have** already **wrecked** the region. Before the fire spreads further, this war must end. America should step back and Israel must be **reined in**. Otherwise, even the last **vestige** of the rules-based order **will** be **shredded** entirely. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Thuggery** (noun) - violence, hooliganism, gangsterism, brutality, lawlessness गुंडागर्दी

2. **Endless** (adjective) - terminal, incessant, perpetual, eternal, boundless अनंत

3. **Lie in ashes** (phrase) - to be completely destroyed or ruined पूरी तरह से बर्बाद हो जाना

4. **Far-right** (adjective) - extremist, ultraconservative, radical, reactionary, intolerant अति-दक्षिणपंथी

5. **All-out** (adjective) - complete, total, thorough, exhaustive, vigorous पूर्ण

6. **Reckless** (adjective) - rash, impulsive, heedless, audacious, foolhardy लापरवाह

7. **Warmonger** (noun) - militarist, jingoist, hawk, bellicist, aggressor युद्धोन्मादी

8. **Mercurial** (adjective) - volatile, fickle, erratic, capricious, temperamental अस्थिर

9. **Nationalist** (noun) - patriot, loyalist, chauvinist, jingoist, isolationist राष्ट्रवादी

10. **Rogue** (adjective) - lawless, uncontrolled, dishonest, unscrupulous, deviant भ्रष्ट या नियम विरुद्ध चलने वाला

11. **Expansionist** (adjective) - imperialist, colonialist, annexationist, predatory, interventionist विस्तारवादी

12. **Bomb** (verb) - shell, blast, attack, blitz, bombard बमबारी करना

13. **Widen** (verb) - broaden, expand, extend, enlarge, amplify चौड़ा करना या बढ़ाना

14. **Fallout** (noun) - repercussion, consequence, aftermath, backwash, side-effect दुष्प्रभाव

15. **Pre-emptive** (adjective) - deterrent, preventive, anticipatory, defensive, precautionary निवारक या पूर्व-खाली

16. **On the contrary** (phrase) - in opposition to what has been stated इसके विपरीत

17. **Mediation** (noun) - arbitration, intervention, conciliation, negotiation, intercession मध्यस्थता

18. **Commitment** (noun) - obligation, pledge, promise, vow, dedication प्रतिबद्धता

19. **Stockpile** (verb) - accumulate, hoard, amass, collect, store संचय करना

20. **Diplomacy** (noun) - statesmanship, negotiation, tact, international relations, discretion कूटनीति

21. **Overtake** (verb) - outdo, surpass, eclipse, overwhelm, overshadow पीछे छोड़ देना

22. **Single-handedly** (adverb) - independently, alone, unassisted, unaided, solo अकेले दम पर

23. **Sabotage** (verb) - undermine, damage, vandalize, cripple, disrupt जानबूझकर नुकसान पहुंचाना

24. **Unilateral** (adjective) - one-sided, independent, solitary, non-collaborative, autonomous एकतरफा

25. **Trigger** (verb) - activate, initiate, spark, provoke, precipitate सक्रिय करना या शुरुआत करना

26. **Repressive** (adjective) - oppressive, tyrannical, authoritarian, coercive, despotic दमनकारी

27. **Monarchy** (noun) - kingship, sovereignty, autocracy, throne, royalty राजतंत्र

28. **Dictatorship** (noun) - tyranny, autocracy, absolutism, totalitarianism, despotism तानाशाही

29. **Enter the equation** (phrase) - to become a factor in a situation विचार या स्थिति का हिस्सा बनना

30. **Qualm** (noun) - misgiving, doubt, reservation, scruple, hesitation हिचकिचाहट या पछतावा

31. **Defenceless** (adjective) - vulnerable, helpless, exposed, powerless, weak असुरक्षित

32. **Stateless** (adjective) - displaced, exiled, homeless, refugee, expatriate राज्यविहीन

33. **Eliminate** (verb) - remove, exclude, eradicate, terminate, abolish खत्म करना

34. **Adversary** (noun) - opponent, rival, enemy, antagonist, foe प्रतिद्वंद्वी

35. **Imperial** (adjective) - royal, majestic, sovereign, regal, authoritative शाही या साम्राज्यवादी

36. **Duo** (noun) - pair, couple, tandem, brace, twosome जोड़ी

37. **Wreck** (verb) - destroy, ruin, shatter, devastate, demolish तबाह करना

38. **Rein in** (phrasal verb) - to control or limit someone/something नियंत्रित करना या लगाम लगाना

39. **Vestige** (noun) - remnant, trace, relic, fragment, residue अवशेष

40. **Shred** (verb) - tear, rip, destroy, tatter, disintegrate चिथड़े-चिथड़े करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The editorial strongly criticises the war launched by U.S. President **Donald Trump** and Israeli Prime Minister **Benjamin Netanyahu** against Iran.

2. It argues that Trump's earlier promise to end America's "endless wars" has been completely abandoned.

3. The February 28 attack on Iran, which reportedly killed Supreme Leader **Ayatollah Ali Khamenei**, is described as reckless and dangerous.

4. The editorial accuses both leaders of warmongering and violating international norms.

5. It claims that the U.S. has bombed at least seven countries within 13 months under Trump's leadership.

6. Israel is portrayed as operating beyond the limits of international law under Netanyahu's government.

7. Iran retaliated with missile and drone strikes targeting Israeli and American bases in the Persian Gulf and Jordan.

8. Tehran's decision to close the Strait of Hormuz is seen as a move that could trigger serious global economic consequences.

9. Major oil-importing countries such as India could face severe economic fallout due to disruptions in oil supply.

10. The editorial rejects Israel's claim that the attack was "pre-emptive," stating there was no evidence of an imminent Iranian strike.

11. It notes that Iran was engaged in negotiations with the U.S., mediated by Oman, shortly before the attack.

12. The piece recalls Trump's earlier withdrawal from the 2015 Iran nuclear agreement as another example of diplomacy being undermined.

13. The war is described as a deliberate choice aimed at eliminating Iran as a regional adversary and reshaping West Asia.

14. The editorial dismisses claims that the war is about promoting freedom, pointing to U.S. alliances with authoritarian regimes and support for Israel despite allegations of war crimes.

15. It concludes that continued aggression will destroy the rules-based international order and calls for the U.S. to step back and for Israel to be restrained before the conflict escalates further.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **According to the passage, why is the closure of the Strait of Hormuz significant?** **[Editorial]**
   (i)   It could lead to a global economic fallout.
   (ii) It primarily benefits major oil importers like India.
   (iii) It is a response by Iran to the missile attacks.
   A.   Only (I)
   B.   Both (I) and (III)
   C.   Only (II)
   D.   Both (II) and (III)

2. **Which of the following statements is/are TRUE about the diplomatic situation before the attack?**
   (I)   Oman was acting as a mediator between Iran and the U.S.
   (II)   Iran had refused to stop building nuclear bombs.
   (III) A deal was reportedly very close to being reached.
   A. Only (I)
   B. Only (II)
   C. Both (I) and (III)
   D. Both (II) and (III)

3. **Choose the correct synonym for the word "reckless" as used in the passage to describe the warmongers:**
   (i)   Rash
   (ii)   Careful
   (iii) Thoughtless
   (iv)   Cautious
   A. Only (i)
   B. Both (i) and (iii)
   C. Only (iv)
   D. Both (ii) and (iv)

4. **Based on the passage, identify the correct pair of a synonym and an antonym for the word "unilateral":**
   "In June 2025, while Iran was negotiating with the U.S., Israel launched a unilateral attack, triggering the 12-day war."
   A. Synonym: Independent | Antonym: Collective
   B. Synonym: Mutual | Antonym: Solitary
   C. Synonym: Multi-party | Antonym: Single-handed
   D. Synonym: Joint | Antonym: One-sided

5. **Which of the following best describes the author's tone in the passage regarding the actions of Donald Trump and Benjamin Netanyahu?**
   A. Objective and Balanced
   B. Sarcastic and Humorous
   C. Critical and Indignant
   D. Apathetic and Detached

6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word:**
   COGENT

A. Weak
B. Dubious
C. Convincing
D. Unclear

7. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word:**
Lassitude
A. Exhaustion
B. Apathy
C. Vigor
D. Lethargy

8. **Choose the correct meaning of idiom:**
Won his laurels
A. Achieved distinction or fame
B. Lost everything
C. Changed his opinion
D. Saved money

9. **Select the correct spelling of a word meaning 'cheerfully optimistic, especially in difficult times'**
A. Sanguine
B. Sangwine
C. Sanguin
D. Sangueen

10. **Choose the correct one-word substitution for:**
'A loud and confused noise'.
A. Cacophony
B. Soliloquy
C. Racket
D. Roar

11. **Choose the correct meaning of idiom:**
Came of age
A. Reached adulthood legally or socially
B. Understood morality for the first time
C. Abandoned earlier beliefs
D. Inherited property

12. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**
'One who writes traditional poems'
A. Bard
B. Lyricist
C. Dramatist
D. Essayist

13. **Fill in the blank with the right phrasal verb:**
The investigation was ___ after new evidence emerged.
A. called off
B. picked up

  C. taken up
  D. revived up

14. **Select the correct option:**
  The biochemist insisted ___ conducting a double-blind trial before publication
  A. with
  B. on
  C. to
  D. about

15. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
  The interns were asked (1)/ to complete the assignment quickly (2)/ and submit it (3)/ with neat handwriting. (4)/
  A. (1)
  B. (2)
  C. (3)
  D. (4)

16. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
  It was at the summit in Vienna (1)/ where the treaty was officially ratified, (2)/ thereby bringing to an end (3)/ decades of political uncertainty in the region. (4)
  A. (1)
  B. (2)
  C. (3)
  D. (4)

17. **Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:**
  The nobleman received a ceremonial **fief** from the sovereign.
  A. The farmer leased the fief to a local tenant.
  B. The law student confused fief with deed transfer.
  C. The engineer calibrated the hydraulic fief for flow control.
  D. The archives recorded the transfer of fief in Latin.

18. **Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph:**
  (I) This phenomenon is often referred to as a "network effect," where the value of a service increases with the number of its users.
  (II) Consequently, they tend to dominate their respective markets, leading to the creation of powerful monopolies or oligopolies.
  (III) The digital economy has given rise to new business models that rely on the accumulation of data and the scale of their user base.
  (IV) A prime example is the platform economy, where companies like social media networks and ride-sharing apps create value by connecting users.
  A. 2, 3, 4, 1
  B. 4, 1, 2, 3
  C. 3, 4, 1, 2
  D. 1, 3, 2, 4

19. **Rearrange the following sentences in correct order to make a logical passage.**
  (I) This helps prevent nutrient depletion and soil erosion.
  (II) Crop rotation is a sustainable agricultural practice.

(III)   It involves planting different crops sequentially on the same land.
(IV)   It also reduces the need for synthetic fertilizers.
   A. 2-3-1-4
   B. 1-2-3-4
   C. 2-4-1-3
   D. 3-4-2-1

20. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
   He was accused for stealing the documents.
   A. accused of stealing
   B. accused to steal
   C. accused with stealing
   D. charged for steal

Comprehension

The woman didn't move, (1) _____ the rise and fall of her breathing – eyes fixed in concentration, hand clenched in a fist. Words were forming on a screen in front of her, slowly piecing together into whole sentences. Sentences she couldn't say out loud.The 52-year-old woman had been paralysed by a stroke 19 years earlier, leaving her unable to speak clearly. Here, however, her internal (2) _____ was appearing before her eyes. The women, identified only as participant T16, had been fitted with a tiny (3) _____ of electrodes that was surgically inserted into a lobe at the front of her brain.Now a computer, powered by a form of artificial intelligence, was decoding the signals produced by her neurons as she imagined saying words, with the system translating them into text on a screen. She was taking part in a study at Stanford University, alongside three patients with the neurodegenerative disease amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), to test a technique capable of translating thoughts into real time text. It was the closest scientists had come yet to a form of "mind reading".The researchers (4) _____ their success in August 2025. A few months later, researchers in Japan revealed a "mind captioning" technique capable of generating detailed, accurate descriptions of what a person is seeing or picturing in their mind. It combined three different AI tools with non-invasive brain scans to translate a person's brain activity.Both studies are the latest in a (5) _____ of breakthroughs that are giving neuroscientists a new window into the inner workings of the human brain and providing opportunities to help people who are unable to communicate in other ways. Eventually, however, it could radically transform the way we all interact with the world around us and even with each other.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (1).**
   A. juxtaposed with
   B. apart from
   C. inundated by
   D. commensurate with

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (2).**
   A. soliloquy
   B. monologue
   C. cacophony
   D. epitaph

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

    A. array
    B. monolith
    C. annexe
    D. parapet

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (4).**
    A. divulges
    B. unveiled
    C. cliques
    D. swayed

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (5).**
    A. swerve
    B. glum
    C. string
    D. hawsers

Answers

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

Explanations

1. **B) Both (I) and (III).**
   - Statement (I): The passage states that the closure is "a move that risks a global economic fallout," hence it is correct.
   - Statement (II): The passage states that the closure "risks a global economic fallout, especially for major oil importers such as India," hence it is incorrect.
   - Statement (III): The passage mentions the closure right after stating "Iran has responded" to the ongoing missile and drone attacks, hence it is correct.

2. **C) Both (I) and (III).**
   Statement (I): The passage states that "Tehran was involved in serious negotiations with Washington under Omani mediation," hence it is correct.
   Statement (II): The passage states the negotiations were based on "Iran's commitment not to build a bomb," hence it is incorrect.
   Statement (III): is TRUE: The passage mentions that on February 27, Oman's Foreign Minister stated that "a deal was within reach."

3. **B) Both (i) and (iii)**
   "reckless"—meaning showing a lack of care about danger and the possible results of actions, or acting without thinking—the correct synonyms from the list are:
   (i) Rash: Means acting without careful consideration of consequences, which is very close in meaning to reckless. (iii) Thoughtless: Means failing to think about the consequences or dangers, fitting the context of warmongers.
   (ii) Careful and (iv) Cautious are antonyms of reckless. Therefore, the correct option is (b) Both (i) and (iii).

4. A) **Synonym**: Independent | Antonym: Collective
   unilateral refers to an action performed by one country without the agreement or participation of others. So, Synonym (Independent): This accurately reflects an action taken alone or on one's own authority. Antonym (Collective): This represents an action taken by a group or through a shared agreement, which is the opposite of acting alone.

5. **C) Critical and Indignant.**
   critical means to express disapproval or to point out faults and flaws and indignant is to feel or show anger and shock because of something that is perceived as unfair or unjust.
   Evidence of Criticism: The author uses highly charged labels such as "reckless warmongers," "mercurial hard nationalist," and "imperial duo." Evidence of Indignation: Words like "thuggery," "wrecked the region," and the reference to "blood on the hands" signal that the author is not just reporting facts, but is deeply offended by the actions described and views them as a violation of international ethics.

6. C) **Cogent** (adjective) – Convincing, logical, compelling, persuasive, forceful प्रभावशाली, तर्कसंगत

Synonym: **Convincing** (adjective) – Persuasive, credible, believable, logical, sound विश्वसनीय, प्रभावकारी

- **Weak** (adjective) – Lacking strength, feeble, powerless, ineffective कमजोर
- **Dubious** (adjective) – Hesitant, doubtful, uncertain, suspicious संदिग्ध
- **Unclear** (adjective) – Vague, obscure, ambiguous, indefinite अस्पष्ट

7. C) **Lassitude** (noun) – Weariness, fatigue, tiredness, languor, sluggishness थकान, आलस्य

   Antonym: **Vigor** (noun) – Physical strength, energy, vitality, robustness. शक्ति, जोश, उत्साह
   - **Exhaustion** (noun) – Extreme tiredness, fatigue, depletion. अत्यधिक थकावट
   - **Apathy** (noun) – Lack of interest, indifference, unconcern. उदासीनता
   - **Lethargy** (noun) – Lack of energy, sluggishness, inactivity. सुस्ती, आलस्य

8. A) **Won his laurels** (idiom) – Achieved distinction or fame प्रसिद्धि या सम्मान प्राप्त किया

9. A) The correct spelling of 'Sanguine' is '**Sanguine**' which means "cheerfully optimistic, especially in difficult times" आशावादी, प्रसन्नचित्त.

10. A) **Cacophony** (noun) – A loud and confused noise कोलाहल, बेसुरा शोर
    - **Soliloquy** (noun) – an act of speaking one's thoughts aloud when by oneself, especially in a play. एकालाप
    - **Racket** (noun) – a loud unpleasant noise; also means an illegal scheme or activity. शोरगुल या अवैध धंधा
    - **Roar** (noun/verb) – a deep, loud, prolonged sound like that of a lion or engine. गर्जना, दहाड़

11. A) **Came of age** (idiom) – Reached adulthood legally or socially कानूनी या सामाजिक रूप से वयस्क हो जाना

12. A) **Bard** (noun) – One who writes traditional poems कवि / पारंपरिक कविताएँ लिखने वाला व्यक्ति
    - **Lyricist** (noun) – a person who writes the words for songs गीतकार
    - **Dramatist** (noun) – a person who writes plays नाटककार
    - **Essayist** (noun) – a person who writes essays निबंधकार

13. C) '**taken up**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ "investigation" को नए साक्ष्य मिलने के बाद फिर से शुरू किया गया है। "Taken up" का अर्थ होता है to resume or start dealing with something again, जो इस संदर्भ में बिल्कुल उपयुक्त है।
    - 'Taken up' should be used because it means to resume or officially begin something again. After new evidence emerged, the investigation was restarted, which is exactly conveyed by "taken up."

14. B) **'on'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Preposition 'insist' के बाद हमेशा 'on' आता है जब किसी कार्य या क्रिया पर ज़ोर दिया जाता है। वाक्य में "The biochemist insisted ___ conducting a double-blind trial before publication" में वैज्ञानिक किसी कार्य (conducting a trial) पर ज़ोर दे रहा है, इसलिए सही उत्तर 'on' होगा।
    - 'on' should be used because the preposition 'insist' is always followed by 'on' when emphasizing an action. In the sentence "The biochemist insisted ___ conducting a double-blind trial before publication," the scientist is emphasizing the action of conducting the trial; therefore, 'on' is the correct choice.

15. D) 'with neat handwriting' के बदले **'in neat handwriting'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि किसी व्यक्ति की लिखावट या शैली को दर्शाने के लिए preposition 'in' का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे— He wrote the letter in neat handwriting.
   - 'in neat handwriting' will be used instead of 'with neat handwriting' because the preposition 'in' is used to indicate the manner or style of writing; Like— He wrote the letter in neat handwriting.

16. B) **'where'** के बदले 'that' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "summit in Vienna" कोई स्थान नहीं बल्कि एक घटना (event) है। 'Where' का प्रयोग स्थान (place) के लिए किया जाता है, जबकि 'that' का प्रयोग घटनाओं या वस्तुओं के लिए किया जाता है। सही वाक्य होगा— It was at the summit in Vienna that the treaty was officially ratified.
   - 'that' will be used instead of 'where' because "summit in Vienna" refers to an event, not a place. The word 'where' is used for places, while 'that' is used for events or things. Correct sentence: It was at the summit in Vienna that the treaty was officially ratified.

17. C) **The engineer calibrated the hydraulic fief for flow control**.
   वाक्य में 'fief' का अर्थ है — राजा या सामंत द्वारा किसी कुलीन व्यक्ति को दी गई भूमि या जागीर (an estate of land held on condition of feudal service)।
   अब हमें ऐसा वाक्य ढूँढ़ना है जिसमें 'fief' का समान उच्चारण वाला लेकिन भिन्न अर्थ वाला शब्द (homonym) प्रयोग हुआ हो।
   विकल्प C में 'fief' का प्रयोग एक तकनीकी या यांत्रिक संदर्भ में हुआ है — "hydraulic fief," जो किसी उपकरण या प्रवाह नियंत्रण प्रणाली (device/system) का सूचक है।
   यह अर्थ पूरी तरह भिन्न है, हालांकि उच्चारण समान है — इसलिए यह homonym का उदाहरण है।
   - In the highlighted sentence, fief means a feudal estate or land granted by a sovereign to a vassal in exchange for service.
   - In option C, fief is used in a technical or mechanical sense, referring to a hydraulic component or device, not a landholding.
   - Though both are pronounced the same, they differ in meaning — hence, they are homonyms.

18. **C) 3, 4, 1, 2**
   The digital economy has given rise to new business models that rely on the accumulation of data and the scale of their user base A prime example is the platform economy, where companies like social media networks and ride-sharing apps create value by connecting users This phenomenon is often referred to as a "network effect," where the value of a service increases with the number of its users Consequently, they tend to dominate their respective markets, leading to the creation of powerful monopolies or oligopolies
   The coherent paragraph should begin with a broad introduction, so sentence 3 comes first as it explains how the digital economy has created new business models based on data and large user bases. This is followed by sentence 4, which provides a clear example of such models through the platform economy, including social media and ride-sharing apps. Sentence 1 then logically explains the underlying concept behind these platforms, namely the "network effect," where a service becomes more valuable as more users join it. Finally, sentence 2 concludes the paragraph by describing the result of this phenomenon, explaining how such companies dominate markets and form monopolies or oligopolies. Therefore, the correct order is 3-4-1-2.

- Sentence की शुरुआत सामान्य विचार से होनी चाहिए, इसलिए sentence 3 पहले आता है, जो बताता है कि डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था ने डेटा और बड़े उपयोगकर्ता आधार पर आधारित नए व्यापार मॉडल विकसित किए हैं। इसके बाद sentence 4 आता है, जो प्लेटफॉर्म अर्थव्यवस्था का उदाहरण देकर इस विचार को स्पष्ट करता है, जैसे सोशल मीडिया और राइड-शेयरिंग ऐप्स। फिर sentence 1 इस मॉडल के पीछे की मुख्य अवधारणा को समझाता है, जिसे "नेटवर्क इफेक्ट" कहा जाता है, जहाँ उपयोगकर्ताओं की संख्या बढ़ने से सेवा का मूल्य भी बढ़ता है। अंत में sentence 2 इस प्रक्रिया के परिणाम को बताता है कि ऐसी कंपनियाँ अपने बाजार में प्रभुत्व स्थापित कर लेती हैं और एकाधिकार या अल्पाधिकार का निर्माण होता है। इसलिए सही क्रम 3-4-1-2 है।

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

Crop rotation is a sustainable agricultural practice It involves planting different crops sequentially on the same land This helps prevent nutrient depletion and soil erosion It also reduces the need for synthetic fertilizers.

Sentence 2 is the topic sentence introducing the concept of crop rotation.

Sentence 3 explains what crop rotation is.

Sentence 1 describes one of the benefits of crop rotation.

Sentence 4 gives another benefit, completing the logical flow.

- Sentence 2 विषय का परिचय देता है और बताता है कि फसल चक्रीकरण एक सतत कृषि पद्धति है। इसके बाद sentence 3 बताता है कि फसल चक्रीकरण में एक ही भूमि पर विभिन्न फसलों को क्रमिक रूप से उगाना शामिल होता है। Sentence 1 इसके एक लाभ को दर्शाता है, यानी पोषक तत्वों की कमी और मिट्टी के कटाव को रोकना। अंत में, sentence 4 दूसरा लाभ बताता है, जो रासायनिक उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता को कम करना है। ये सभी sentence मिलकर एक logical sequence बनाते हैं, जो विषय का परिचय, विवरण और लाभ स्पष्ट रूप से प्रस्तुत करता है।

20. A) 'accused for stealing' के बदले **'accused of stealing'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'accused' के बाद हमेशा preposition 'of' आता है, जब किसी अपराध या गलती का आरोप लगाया जाता है; जैसे— He was accused of murder.

- 'accused of stealing' will be used instead of 'accused for stealing' because the preposition 'of' is always used after 'accused' when referring to being charged with a crime or fault; Like— He was accused of murder.
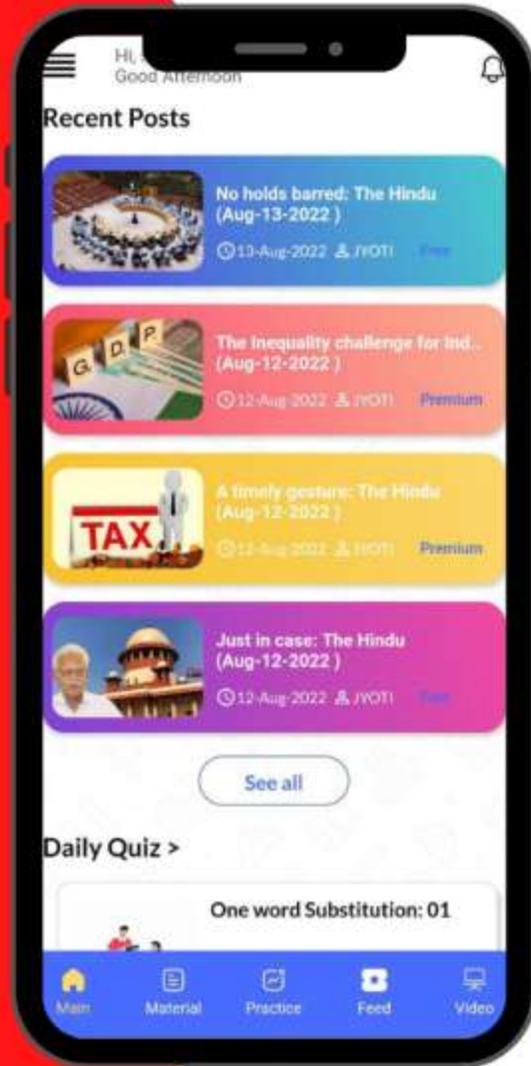
21. B) '**apart from**' सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब 'के अलावा' (except for) होता है, और passage में बताया गया है कि महिला अपनी साँसों के उतार-चढ़ाव के अलावा बिल्कुल नहीं हिल रही थी। Grammatically भी यह exception बताने के लिए बिल्कुल सही है। Juxtaposed with का मतलब तुलना के लिए साथ रखना होता है, जो यहाँ फिट नहीं बैठता। Inundated by का मतलब डूब जाना या अभिभूत होना होता है, जो गलत है। Commensurate with का मतलब के अनुरूप होना होता है, जो irrelevant है।

- 'apart from' is used because it means 'except for', which perfectly fits the context of the woman not moving at all except for the natural rise and fall of her breathing. Grammatically, it accurately establishes the exception to her total lack of movement. 'Juxtaposed with' means placed close together for contrasting effect, which doesn't fit here. 'Inundated by' means overwhelmed or flooded, which is contextually wrong. 'Commensurate with' means corresponding in size or degree, which is completely irrelevant.

22. B) '**monologue**' सही है क्योंकि "internal monologue" एक standard phrase है जिसका मतलब इंसान के मन की आवाज़ या विचार (inner voice) होता है, और यहाँ उसके बिना बोले ही उसके विचार स्क्रीन पर

आ रहे थे। Soliloquy का मतलब नाटक में ज़ोर से अपने विचार बोलना होता है, जो उसके बोल न पाने की स्थिति के opposite है। Cacophony का मतलब कर्कश आवाज़ या शोर होता है। Epitaph कब्र पर लिखा जाने वाला लेख होता है।

- ‘monologue’ is used because the phrase "internal monologue" is a standard psychological and literary term referring to a person's inner voice or thoughts, which matches the context of her silently formed sentences appearing on the screen. ‘Soliloquy’ is the act of speaking one's thoughts aloud (usually in a play), which contradicts her inability to physically speak. ‘Cacophony’ means a harsh, discordant mixture of sounds, which doesn't fit. ‘Epitaph’ is a phrase written in memory of a person who has died, usually on a tombstone.

23. A) ‘**array**’ सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब एक व्यवस्थित क्रम या समूह (ordered arrangement) होता है, और "array of electrodes" विज्ञान में इस्तेमाल होने वाला बिल्कुल सटीक शब्द है जिसका मतलब इलेक्ट्रोड्स का जाल या ग्रिड होता है। Monolith का मतलब एक बहुत बड़ा पत्थर होता है। Annexe का मतलब इमारत से जुड़ा हुआ हिस्सा होता है। Parapet छत या छज्जे की छोटी दीवार होती है।

- ‘array’ is used because it means an ordered arrangement or series, and "an array of electrodes" is the precise, standard scientific terminology for a grid of electrodes implanted in the brain or placed on the body. ‘Monolith’ refers to a large single upright block of stone, which is completely out of place. ‘Annexe’ is a building added to a main building. ‘Parapet’ is a low protective wall along the edge of a roof or balcony.

24. B) ‘**unveiled**’ सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब पहली बार सार्वजनिक रूप से दिखाना या घोषणा करना (announce/reveal) होता है, और passage में शोधकर्ताओं द्वारा अगस्त 2025 में अपनी सफलता की घोषणा करने की बात है। Grammatically भी past tense होने के कारण यह बिल्कुल सही बैठता है। Divulges का मतलब भी खुलासा करना होता है, लेकिन यह present tense में है, इसलिए यहाँ गलत है। Cliques एक noun है जिसका मतलब गुट होता है। Swayed का मतलब प्रभावित करना या हिलना होता है।

- ‘unveiled’ is used because it means to show or announce publicly for the first time, and the passage talks about researchers announcing their breakthrough. Grammatically, because the event happened in the past ("in August 2025"), the past tense ‘unveiled’ perfectly fits the timeline. ‘Divulges’ also means to reveal, but it is in the present tense, making it grammatically incorrect here. ‘Cliques’ is a noun meaning small, exclusive groups of people. ‘Swayed’ means moved back and forth or influenced.

25. C) ‘**string**’ सही है क्योंकि "a string of" एक सटीक phrase है जिसका मतलब एक जैसी घटनाओं या चीज़ों की श्रृंखला (series/sequence) होता है, और यहाँ लगातार हो रही वैज्ञानिक सफलताओं (breakthroughs) की बात की गई है। Swerve का मतलब अचानक दिशा बदलना होता है। Glum एक adjective है जिसका मतलब उदास होना होता है। Hawsers का मतलब जहाज़ को बांधने वाले मोटे रस्से होता है।

- ‘string’ is used because the phrase "a string of" is a standard idiom that means a series or sequence of similar events or things, which perfectly describes the succession of recent scientific breakthroughs being discussed. ‘Swerve’ means an abrupt change in direction. ‘Glum’ is an adjective meaning looking or feeling dejected. ‘Hawsers’ are thick ropes or cables used for mooring or towing a ship, which makes no sense contextually.