

Cowardly bully: On Donald Trump and the Iran war

Trump should end the war and ask Israel to leave Iran alone

Donald Trump's **decision** to postpone attacks on Iran's power plants, 36 hours after issuing a 48-hour **ultimatum** to Tehran to reopen the Strait of Hormuz, **is** the clearest sign yet that the war is not going according to his plan. Over the past week, Mr. Trump has declared **victory**, **claiming** that U.S. and Israeli **strikes** had destroyed Iran's defence capabilities. Yet, Iran continues to launch missiles at Persian Gulf countries and Israel, while maintaining control over the Strait of Hormuz, which prevents Mr. Trump from **extricating** himself from a conflict whose economic costs are **mounting** globally. Since the war began on February 28, Iran has largely ignored Mr. Trump's threats, responding to **escalation** with counter-escalation. When the U.S. **bombed** Kharg Island, Iran struck American bases in the region. When Israel targeted South Pars, Iran hit energy **facilities** across Qatar, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Israel. After the Natanz nuclear facility was struck, Tehran targeted Dimona, the Israeli town **hosting** its nuclear facilities. When Mr. Trump threatened strikes on Iran's power plants, Tehran warned of attacks on Gulf and Israeli energy assets and U.S. financial interests, forcing him to make a U-turn.

Before the war began, the U.S. and Israel had set **ambitious** objectives: force Tehran to **shut down** its nuclear programme and **ship out** the highly **enriched uranium**, cut off Iran's support for non-state militias in West Asia and **dismantle** its missile capabilities. Twenty-five days later, **one** of Mr. Trump's key priorities **is** to open the Strait of Hormuz, which was closed only after the war **broke out**. He does not have easy options to do so — he has to either talk to Tehran and make a deal or authorise a ground operation; reports suggest the U.S. has already **despatched** thousands of **marines**. Yet, Mr. Trump's **U-turn** on strikes on power plants **indicates** that he may be seriously **weighing** talks. Iran has dismissed Mr. Trump's claims that negotiations are **underway**. But President Masoud Pezeshkian has **outlined** conditions for ending the war: guarantees against future **aggression**; **reparations** for **infrastructure** damage; and **recognition** of Iran's '**legitimate** rights' (which can be **interpreted** as **sanctions** relief). **Mr. Trump**, whose administration has already **eased** some sanctions on Iran's oil, **could** be looking for a deal, and Tehran could **reciprocate** if common ground is found. But for any diplomatic effort to progress, Mr. Trump must first **rein in** his **ally** Israel, which continues to pound Iran and Lebanon like an **unhinged** bully. The military path that he has **embraced** is showing clear limits. The least damaging **way out** for Mr. Trump **is** to **strike a deal** with Iran and get out of this war.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Cowardly** (adjective) - craven, dastardly, timid, spineless, pusillanimous कायर
2. **Bully** (noun) - oppressor, persecutor, intimidator, harasser, tyrant डराने-धमकाने वाला
3. **Ultimatum** (noun) - final demand, warning, last word, conditions, requirement अंतिम चेतावनी
4. **Victory** (noun) - triumph, win, conquest, success, mastery विजय/जीत
5. **Claim** (verb) - assert, maintain, declare, profess, state दावा करना
6. **Strike** (noun) - attack, assault, raid, onslaught, blitz आक्रमण/प्रहार
7. **Extricate** (verb) - disentangle, release, free, extract, loosen छुड़ाना/सुलझाना
8. **Mount** (verb) - increase, escalate, grow, accumulate, soar बढ़ना
9. **Escalation** (noun) - a situation where something becomes more serious or intense तीव्रता में वृद्धि
10. **Bomb** (verb) - bombard, shell, blitz, attack, blast बमबारी करना
11. **Facility** (noun) - establishment, center, unit, institution, amenity सुविधा/संस्थान
12. **Host** (verb) - accommodate, entertain, receive, house, welcome मेजबानी करना
13. **Ambitious** (adjective) - aspiring, determined, forceful, bold, enterprising महत्वाकांक्षी
14. **Shut down** (phrasal verb) - to stop the operation or activity of something बंद करना
15. **Ship out** (phrasal verb) - to send someone or something away to another place बाहर भेजना
16. **Enriched uranium** (noun) - uranium that has been processed to increase the amount of a specific isotope, making it suitable for use in reactors or other applications संवर्धित यूरेनियम
17. **Dismantle** (verb) - disassemble, deconstruct, strip, demolish, break up विघटित करना/नष्ट करना
18. **Break down** (phrasal verb) - to fail or stop working; to collapse असफल होना/टूट जाना
19. **Despatch** (verb) - send, ship, forward, transmit, deploy भेजना/रवाना करना
20. **Marine** (noun) - related to the sea or ocean समुद्री सैनिक
21. **Weigh** (verb) - consider, contemplate, evaluate, ponder, deliberate विचार करना
22. **Underway** (adjective) - ongoing, happening, progressing, proceeding, active प्रगति पर
23. **Outline** (verb) - summarize, sketch, delineate, define, draft रूपरेखा तैयार करना
24. **Aggression** (noun) - hostility, belligerence, assault, intrusion, pugnacity आक्रमण
25. **Reparation** (noun) - compensation, restitution, redress, amends, atonement हर्जाना/क्षतिपूर्ति

26. **Infrastructure** (noun) - framework, foundation, base, structure, groundwork
बुनियादी ढांचा
27. **Recognition** (noun) - acknowledgement, realization, awareness, identification, admission
मान्यता
28. **Legitimate** (adjective) - legal, lawful, valid, licit, rightful
वैध/तर्कसंगत
29. **Interpret** (verb) - explain, clarify, expound, translate, decipher
व्याख्या करना
30. **Sanction** (noun) - an official approval or a penalty imposed to enforce rules or law
प्रतिबंध
31. **Ease** (verb) - alleviate, mitigate, relieve, lessen, relax
ढील देना/कम करना
32. **Reciprocate** (verb) - return, requite, respond, match, equal
बदला चुकाना/पारस्परिकता दिखाना
33. **Rein in** (phrasal verb) - to control or limit someone or something
लगाम लगाना
34. **Ally** (noun) - partner, associate, colleague, confederate, supporter
सहयोगी
35. **Unhinged** (adjective) - deranged, demented, unbalanced, crazed, disturbed
विक्षिप्त/असंतुलित
36. **Embrace** (verb) - adopt, accept, welcome, espouse, include
अपनाना
37. **Way out** (noun) - exit, solution, escape, remedy, departure
बाहर निकलने का रास्ता
38. **Strike a deal** (phrase) - to reach an agreement or come to terms
समझौता करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Donald Trump postponed planned attacks on Iran's power plants despite issuing a strict ultimatum, showing inconsistency in strategy.
2. This reversal indicates that the war is **not unfolding as per U.S. expectations**.
3. Trump claimed success, stating that U.S. and Israeli strikes weakened Iran's defence system.
4. However, Iran continues to **launch missiles** at Gulf countries and Israel, proving resilience.
5. Iran also maintains control over the **Strait of Hormuz**, blocking a key U.S. objective.
6. The ongoing conflict is **increasing global economic costs**, especially due to disrupted oil routes.
7. Since the war began (February 28), Iran has responded to every escalation with **strong counter-attacks**.
8. U.S. and Israeli strikes on Iranian sites (like Kharg Island and Natanz) triggered **retaliatory attacks** on American bases and regional energy infrastructure.
9. Iran's actions demonstrate that **military pressure has failed to deter it**.
10. The original U.S.-Israel goals were ambitious: stop Iran's nuclear programme, curb militias, and dismantle missile capabilities.
11. After weeks of conflict, Trump's priority has shifted to **reopening the Strait of Hormuz**, showing reduced ambitions.
12. The U.S. faces limited options: either **negotiate with Iran** or escalate through ground operations (troop deployment has already begun).
13. Iran has set conditions for peace: security guarantees, reparations, and recognition of its rights (including sanctions relief).
14. A diplomatic solution is possible, but it requires the U.S. to **control Israel's aggressive military actions**.
15. The editorial concludes that the **best and least damaging solution** is for Trump to pursue negotiations and end the war rather than continue ineffective military action.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. Consider the following statements based on the passage:

[Editorial Page]

1. Donald Trump issued a 48-hour ultimatum to Tehran to reopen the Strait of Hormuz before postponing attacks on power plants.
 2. The war began on February 28, and Iran has responded to every U.S. and Israeli escalation with its own counter-escalation.
 3. Reports suggest that the U.S. has already dispatched thousands of marines as part of a potential ground operation in Iran.
 4. President Masoud Pezeshkian has demanded that the U.S. increase sanctions on Iran's oil as a primary condition for peace.
- A. Only 1 and 2 are correct
B. Only 2 and 3 are correct
C. Only 1, 2, and 3 are correct
D. Only 1, 3, and 4 are correct
2. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT regarding the military targets and retaliations mentioned in the passage ?
- A. Iran targeted the Israeli town of Dimona after its own Natanz nuclear facility was struck by the opposition.
- B. The U.S. bombed Kharg Island, which resulted in immediate Iranian strikes on American bases in the region.
- C. Israel's targeting of the South Pars gas field led to Iranian strikes on energy facilities in Qatar and the UAE.
- D. Mr. Trump successfully destroyed all of Iran's defense capabilities within the first week of the February war.
3. Evaluate the following statements as True or False based on the passage:
One of the initial ambitious objectives set by the U.S. and Israel was to force Tehran to shut down its nuclear programme.
The Strait of Hormuz was closed by Iran many months before the actual outbreak of the war on February 28.
- A. 1-True, 2-True
B. 1-False, 2-True
C. 1-True, 2-False
D. 1-False, 2-False
4. Based on your understanding of the passage, what does the author identify as the primary obstacle to any future diplomatic progress?
- A. The refusal of the U.S. administration to ease any existing sanctions on the export of Iranian crude oil.
- B. The lack of any formal communication between President Masoud Pezeshkian and the U.S. National Counterterrorism Center.
- C. The decision by Donald Trump to prioritize the dismantling of missile capabilities over reopening the Strait.
- D. The continued military actions of Israel, which the author describes as acting like an unhinged bully.
5. Which of the following best describes the Tone of the passage?

- A. Commendatory and Supportive
B. Critical and Skeptical
C. Jingoistic and Aggressive
D. Objective and Indifferent
6. **Directions: In the following question, the sentences of a paragraph are jumbled up. Arrange them in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- A. His sweeping assessments of both the energy and tech sectors carry significant weight, considering BlackRock is a financial colossus controlling assets worth \$14 trillion.
B. The boss of US financial giant BlackRock has recently warned in an exclusive interview that if the price of oil hits \$150 a barrel, it will trigger a global recession.
C. Larry Fink, who leads this massive asset manager, further added that persistently high oil prices will have profound implications for the overall global economy.
D. During the same conversation, he also denied there was an AI bubble, suggesting instead that the new technology meant too many people were pursuing university degrees rather than technical training.
- A. CDBA
B. BCDA
C. ACDB
D. CBDA
7. **Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error.**
- A. She spoke B. so fastly that C. I could barely understand D. what she was saying.
A. She spoke
B. so fastly that
C. I could barely understand
D. what she was saying.
8. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate preposition:**
The researchers accounted _____ all variables before finalizing the data model.
A. for
B. to
C. with
D. on
9. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate verb:**
She _____ her position on the matter only after repeated questioning by the press.
A. reiterates
B. clarified
C. defects
D. assumes
10. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word: Pellucid**
A. Vague
B. Clear
C. Obscure
D. Ambiguous
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word: Querulous**

- A. Contented
B. Complaining
C. Cheerful
D. Pleasant
12. **Choose the correct meaning of the idiom: Out and about**
A. At home resting
B. Doing errands
C. Active and socializing
D. Traveling to distant places
13. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the word: Retired**
A. Active
B. Idle
C. Resting
D. Inactive
14. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the word: Veracity**
A. Falsehood
B. Truth
C. Accuracy
D. Authenticity
15. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**
A style of writing characterized by exaggerated sentimentality
A. Sentimentalism
B. Romanticism
C. Melodrama
D. Expressionism
16. **Which sentence contains a misspelled word?**
A. Many believed the new millennium would bring great change, but some felt embarrassed when their predictions failed.
B. He didn't want to embarrass himself at the start of the new millenium.
C. The celebration of the millennium was truly unforgettable, though it did embarrass a few politicians.
D. She didn't expect the event to embarrass her during the millennium gala.
17. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
All the jury members was divided in their opinions.
A. All the jury member were divided
B. All the jury members were divided
C. All the jury were divided between their opinions
D. All juries have divided in their opinions
18. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
One should do ones' duty.
A. One should do one's duty
B. One should do one's duties
C. One should do once duties
D. One should do their duty

19. Which of the following pairs of homonyms can be used to fill in the blanks most suitably?

The interior designer received a _____ from her client for choosing furniture that would perfectly _____ the walls and floors.

- A. counsel, council
- B. complement, compliment
- C. compliment, complement
- D. council, counsel

20. Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error.

- A. The group of students B. along with the professor, C. were discussing the new findings D. in the research lab.
- A. The group of students,
B. along with the professor,
C. were discussing the new findings
D. in the research lab.

Comprehension

Jim Pu'u didn't (1) ___ to find God. His soul-searching began with a modest idea: to leave a record of his life in case something happened to him. His own father had died young, leaving behind only (2) ___ of his memory, and he didn't want his daughter to face the same (3) ____ . In December of 2024, Pu'u, who is 36 and runs a warehouse for a commercial flooring company in Las Vegas, turned (4) ___ AI. "I was trying to use ChatGPT to create a living memoir," he says. But soon, the conversation turned deeper. He found himself unearthing long-buried grief, working through his relationships with his parents, wife and daughter. What followed resembled talk therapy. "We", he says – meaning himself and the machine worked through his problems. After several weeks, Pu'u noticed the AI started to sound different. "The cadence and the (5) ___ of what I was talking to changed," he says. "I was like, something's wrong, something's off."

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

- A. set out
- B. set in
- C. set upon
- D. set about

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

- A. particles
- B. debris
- C. dividends
- D. scraps

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

- A. chasm
- B. void
- C. omission
- D. vacuum

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

- A. towards
- B. to

- C. into
- D. onto

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

- A. posture
- B. complexion
- C. dialect
- D. demeanor

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) Only 1, 2, and 3 are correct

Statement 1 is Correct: The passage mentions the postponement occurred "36 hours after issuing a 48-hour ultimatum to Tehran."

Statement 2 is Correct: The passage states the war began on "February 28" and Iran is "responding to escalation with counter-escalation."

Statement 3 is Correct: The passage notes that "reports suggest the U.S. has already despatched thousands of marines."

Statement 4 is Incorrect: Pezeshkian's conditions include "recognition of Iran's 'legitimate rights'," which the author interprets as sanctions relief, not an increase in sanctions.

2. D) Mr. Trump successfully destroyed all of Iran's defense capabilities within the first week of the February war.

While Trump claimed victory, the author notes this is not the case as "Iran continues to launch missiles" and maintain control over the Strait.

others are correct: (A), (B), and (C) are all specific retaliatory pairs explicitly listed in the second paragraph of the passage.

3. C) 1-True, 2-False

Statement 1 is True: The passage lists "force Tehran to shut down its nuclear programme" as an initial ambitious objective.

Statement 2 is False: The passage states the Strait "was closed only after the war broke out," contradicting the idea that it was closed months prior.

4. D) The continued military actions of Israel, which the author describes as acting like an unhinged bully.

The author explicitly states: "But for any diplomatic effort to progress, Mr. Trump must first rein in his ally Israel, which continues to pound Iran and Lebanon like an unhinged bully."

others are wrong: (A) is contradicted by the passage (Trump has already eased some sanctions). (B) and (C) are not identified as the primary diplomatic obstacles in the concluding argument.

5. B) Critical and Skeptical

Critical means expressing a disapproving judgment by highlighting faults or identifying where a plan has failed. Skeptical means having or expressing doubt; not easily convinced that a statement or a plan is true or effective.

Why Critical: The author describes the war as "not going according to his plan," notes that the military path is "showing clear limits," and calls Israel an "unhinged bully."

Why Skeptical: The author directly challenges Trump's declaration of victory, stating that while he "declared victory" and claimed to destroy defenses, "Iran continues to launch missiles," proving the official claim to be doubtful.

6. B) Correct Sequence: B-C-D-A

Sentence B सबसे पहले आएगा क्योंकि यह paragraph का main topic (मुख्य विषय) introduce करता है। यह एक broad statement देता है कि "BlackRock" के बॉस ने एक interview में चेतावनी (warning) दी है कि तेल की कीमतें \$150 तक पहुँचने पर global recession (वैश्विक मंदी) आ सकती है।

Sentence C, Sentence B के तुरंत बाद आएगा क्योंकि "this massive asset manager" (यह विशाल एसेट मैनेजर) सीधे तौर पर Sentence B में बताए गए "BlackRock" को refer करता है। यहाँ पहली बार बॉस का नाम "Larry Fink" बताया गया है, जो Sentence B की तेल वाली चेतावनी (warning) को और detail में समझाते हैं।

Sentence D, Sentence C के बाद आएगा क्योंकि "During the same conversation" (उसी बातचीत के दौरान) और "he also" (उन्होंने यह भी) सीधे तौर पर Sentence B और C वाले interview को refer करते हैं। यह बताता है कि उसी interview में उन्होंने economy के साथ-साथ technology (AI bubble) पर भी बात की।

Sentence A आखिर में आएगा क्योंकि "His sweeping assessments of both the energy and tech sectors" (ऊर्जा और टेक दोनों सेक्टर्स पर उनका आकलन) सीधे तौर पर Sentence B/C (energy) और Sentence D (tech) को एक साथ refer करता है। यह paragraph को conclude करता है कि उनकी बातों को गंभीरता से क्यों लिया जाना चाहिए—क्योंकि उनकी कंपनी \$14 trillion के assets control करती है।

Sentence B comes first because it acts as the introductory topic sentence. It introduces the main event: a major warning about oil prices and a global recession given by the boss of BlackRock during an interview.

Sentence C follows immediately because the phrase "this massive asset manager" directly references "BlackRock" from Sentence B. It introduces the boss by name (Larry Fink) and expands directly on his economic warning about oil prices.

Sentence D comes next because the phrase "During the same conversation" explicitly links back to the interview established in B and C. The phrase "he also" introduces a shift in topic from energy to his views on the AI tech sector.

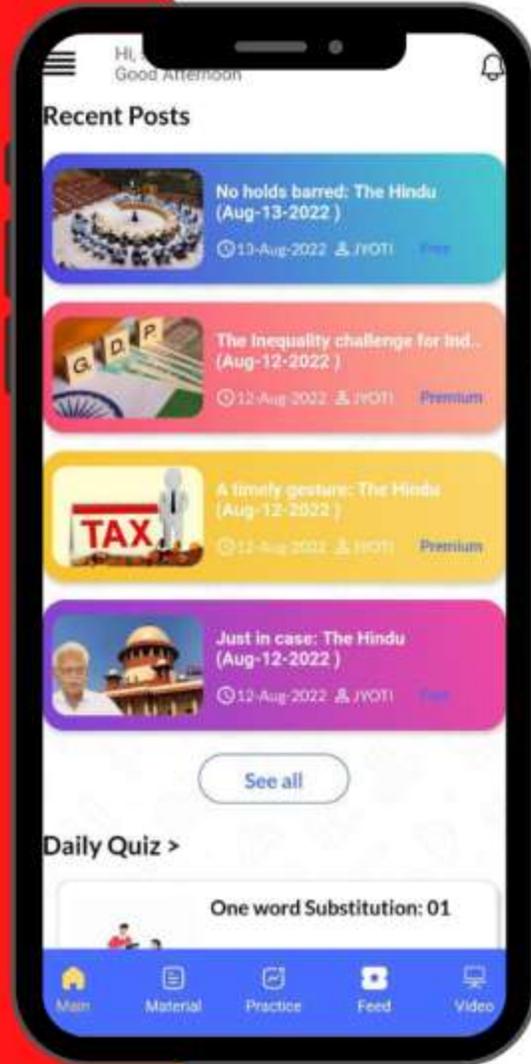
Sentence A comes last because the phrase "sweeping assessments of both the energy and tech sectors" serves as a perfect summary of the points made in B, C, and D. It concludes the paragraph by explaining exactly why his opinions on these diverse topics matter to the world.

7. B) 'fastly' के बदले 'fast' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'fast' स्वयं adverb है और उसके साथ -ly नहीं लगता; जैसे— She spoke fast.
 - 'fast' will be used instead of 'fastly' because 'fast' itself is an adverb, so adding -ly is grammatically incorrect; Like— She spoke fast.
8. A) for का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb account (for) का अर्थ होता है — किसी चीज़ को ध्यान में रखना, शामिल करना, consider करना या explain करना। वाक्य में researchers ने सभी variables को include/consider किया है, इसलिए for सबसे उपयुक्त preposition होगा।
 - 'for' should be used because the verb account (for) means to consider, include, or explain something. In the sentence, the researchers included all variables before finalizing the model, so for is the most appropriate choice.
9. B) **clarified** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में यह बताया जा रहा है कि उसने अपनी स्थिति/मत को स्पष्ट किया — वह भी प्रेस द्वारा बार-बार पूछे जाने के बाद। इसलिए context past action को दर्शा रहा है और clarified सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है।

- 'clarified' should be used because the sentence indicates that she made her stance clear only after repeated questioning by the press. The context signals a past action of explanation, making clarified the most appropriate verb.
10. B) **Pellucid** (adjective) – clear, transparent, lucid, obvious, plain स्पष्ट / पारदर्शी
Synonym: **Clear** (adjective) – transparent, evident, distinct, lucid, unmistakable स्पष्ट / साफ
- **Vague** (adjective) – unclear, hazy, indistinct अस्पष्ट
 - **Obscure** (adjective) – uncertain, hidden, not clearly expressed धुंधला / अज्ञात
 - **Ambiguous** (adjective) – uncertain, open to more than one interpretation अस्पष्ट / द्विअर्थी
11. B) **Querulous** (adjective) – complaining, grumbling, whining, irritable, petulant शिकायत करने वाला / चिड़चिड़ा
Synonym: **Complaining** (adjective) – grumbling, protesting, whining, objecting, moaning शिकायत करने वाला
- **Contented** (adjective) – satisfied, pleased, fulfilled संतुष्ट
 - **Cheerful** (adjective) – happy, bright, joyful प्रसन्न
 - **Pleasant** (adjective) – agreeable, enjoyable, pleasing सुखद
12. C) **Out and about** (idiom) - Active and socializing सक्रिय रहना और लोगों के बीच मिलना-जुलना
13. A) **Retired** (adjective/verb) – withdrawn from active work, superannuated, disengaged सेवानिवृत्त / काम से अलग
Antonym: **Active** (adjective) – energetic, working, engaged, functioning, dynamic सक्रिय / कार्यरत
- **Idle** (adjective) – inactive, not working, lazy निष्क्रिय / खाली
 - **Resting** (verb/adjective) – reposing, relaxing, taking a break विश्राम कर रहा
 - **Inactive** (adjective) – not active, passive, dormant निष्क्रिय
14. A) **Veracity** (noun) – truthfulness, honesty, accuracy, correctness, authenticity सत्यता / सच्चाई
Antonym: **Falsehood** (noun) – lie, untruth, fabrication, deception, falsity असत्य / झूठ
- **Truth** (noun) – fact, reality, verity सत्य
 - **Accuracy** (noun) – precision, correctness, exactness शुद्धता
 - **Authenticity** (noun) – genuineness, legitimacy, validity प्रामाणिकता
15. A) **Melodrama** (noun) – dramatic work with exaggerated characters and events अति-नाटकीय प्रस्तुति
- **Sentimentalism** (noun) – a style of writing characterized by exaggerated sentimentality अतिशय भावुक लेखन शैली
 - **Romanticism** (noun) – literary/artistic movement emphasizing emotion and imagination रोमांटिक आन्दोलन
 - **Expressionism** (noun) – artistic style expressing emotional experience rather than realism अभिव्यक्तिवाद
16. B) **He didn't want to embarrass himself at the start of the new millenium.**
The sentence contains a misspelled word millennium written as millenium (missing an extra "n"). The correct spelling is millennium which means 'a period of 1,000 years'

17. B) 'members was divided' के बदले '**members were divided**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'jury members' plural subject है अतः plural verb 'were' का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे—
All the team members were present.
- 'members were divided' will be used instead of 'members was divided' because 'jury members' is a plural subject, therefore the plural verb 'were' is required; Like—
All the team members were present.
18. A) '**One should do one's duty**
ones' के बदले 'one's' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'one' के साथ possessive रूप 'one's' प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— One should keep one's promise.
- 'one's' will be used instead of 'ones' because the possessive form with 'one' is 'one's', not ones; Like— One should keep one's promise.
19. C) '**compliment, complement**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पहले भाग में ग्राहक द्वारा डिज़ाइनर की प्रशंसा (compliment) की बात हो रही है, जबकि दूसरे भाग में फर्नीचर का दीवारों और फर्श के साथ मेल खाने (complement) का संदर्भ है। इसलिए यह जोड़ी प्रसंग के अनुसार सबसे उपयुक्त है।
- 'compliment, complement' should be used because in the first blank the client praises the designer (compliment), and in the second blank the furniture matches or completes the look of the walls and floors (complement). Hence, this pair fits the context most suitably.
20. C) 'were' के बदले 'was' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि The group of students एक singular subject है और along with the professor केवल अतिरिक्त सूचना है। इसलिए Singular Verb was प्रयोग होगा; जैसे—
The team, along with the coach, was practicing.
- 'was' will be used instead of 'were' because The group of students is a singular subject, and the phrase along with the professor is only an accompanying phrase, not part of the subject. Therefore the verb must be singular. Example — The team, along with the coach, was practicing
21. A) [**set out**] सही है क्योंकि यह एक phrasal verb है जिसका मतलब किसी खास लक्ष्य या इरादे के साथ कोई काम शुरू करना (start with an aim) होता है। जिम ने शुरुआत में भगवान को खोजने का लक्ष्य नहीं बनाया था। set about का मतलब भी शुरू करना होता है, लेकिन इसके बाद आमतौर पर 'ing' वाला verb आता है। set upon का मतलब अचानक हमला करना होता है। set in का मतलब किसी (अक्सर बुरी) चीज़ का शुरू होकर लंबे समय तक टिकना होता है (जैसे सर्दियों का शुरू होना)।
- [set out] is correct because it is a phrasal verb meaning to start an activity or journey with a particular aim or goal in mind. Jim did not start this process (set out) with the goal of finding God. set about means to start doing something with vigor, but it is usually followed by an '-ing' verb (set about finding). set upon means to attack someone violently. set in refers to something unpleasant beginning and seeming likely to continue (like winter setting in).
22. D) [**scraps**] सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब किसी चीज़ के छोटे-छोटे टुकड़े या बचे-खुचे हिस्से (fragments) होता है। यहाँ पिता की यादों के कुछ बचे हुए छोटे हिस्सों के लिए यह बिल्कुल सटीक शब्द है। particles का मतलब भौतिक चीज़ों के बहुत छोटे कण (जैसे धूल) होता है। debris का मतलब टूटी हुई या बर्बाद हुई चीज़ों का मलबा होता है। dividends का मतलब कंपनियों द्वारा अपने शेयरधारकों को दिया जाने वाला मुनाफा (money) होता है।

- [scraps] is correct because it refers to small, fragmented pieces or leftovers of something. Here, it beautifully and metaphorically describes the few remaining fragments or tiny pieces of his father's memory. particles are tiny portions of physical matter (like dust or science particles). debris refers to scattered pieces of rubbish or remains from something destroyed. dividends are sums of money paid by a company to its shareholders.
23. B) [void] सही है क्योंकि यह एक noun है जिसका मतलब खालीपन या किसी के जाने से होने वाला गहरा सूनापन (emptiness/loss) होता है। जिम नहीं चाहता था कि उसकी बेटी भी पिता की यादों के बिना इस खालीपन का सामना करे। vacuum का मतलब ऐसा स्थान जहाँ हवा भी न हो (निर्वात) होता है। omission का मतलब किसी चीज़ या इंसान को छोड़ देना या भूल जाना होता है। chasm का मतलब ज़मीन में बहुत गहरी खाई या लोगों के विचारों के बीच की गहरी दूरी होता है।
- [void] is correct because it acts as a noun describing a completely empty space or a deep feeling of emptiness and loss. Jim didn't want his daughter to feel the same emotional emptiness (void) of not knowing her father. vacuum is a space entirely devoid of matter or a cleaning machine. omission means someone or something that has been left out or excluded. chasm is a deep physical crack in the earth or a profound difference between people.
24. C) [to] सही है क्योंकि "turned to" एक आम English phrasal verb है जिसका मतलब मदद, सलाह या सहारे के लिए किसी के पास जाना होता है। जिम ने अपनी यादें लिखने के लिए AI की मदद ली (turned to AI)। towards का मतलब किसी की दिशा में जाना (direction) होता है। into का मतलब एक रूप से दूसरे रूप में बदलना होता है (जैसे बर्फ का पानी बनना)। onto का मतलब किसी सतह के ऊपर जाना होता है।
- [to] is correct because "turned to" is a common English phrasal verb meaning to go to someone or something for help, advice, or support. Jim went to (turned to) the AI for help with his memoir. towards indicates a physical direction of movement. into implies a complete transformation (like water turning into ice). onto implies moving upon a physical surface.
25. D) [demeanor] सही है क्योंकि यह एक noun है जिसका मतलब किसी का व्यवहार, रवैया या बर्ताव (outward behavior) होता है। जिम ने महसूस किया कि AI के बात करने का तरीका या उसका 'व्यवहार' (demeanor) अचानक बदल गया था। posture का मतलब शरीर के खड़े होने या बैठने का तरीका (मुद्रा) होता है। complexion का मतलब चेहरे की त्वचा का रंग और रूप होता है। dialect का मतलब किसी खास इलाके या समूह में बोली जाने वाली भाषा (बोली) होता है।
- [demeanor] is correct because it is a noun referring to outward behavior, manner, or attitude. Jim noticed that the AI's "personality" or way of behaving (its demeanor) had suddenly changed during their deep conversations. posture refers to the physical position of a body while standing or sitting. complexion refers to the natural color, texture, and appearance of a person's skin. dialect refers to a particular form of a language specific to a region or social group.



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