

Incomplete **truce**: On the Israel-Lebanon **ceasefire**

Israel has to pull back **troops** from Lebanon for peace to take hold

The new ceasefire **agreement** between Israel and Lebanon could **help** remove a major obstacle to U.S. President Donald Trump's efforts to **secure** a preliminary agreement with Iran to end the war. Last week, Iran **suspended** talks with the U.S. in protest against Israel's **escalating** war in Lebanon. In April, when Mr. Trump announced an Israel-Lebanon ceasefire, he had said that Israel was "prevented" from attacking the country any longer. But Tel Aviv continued air strikes and expanded ground operations in southern Lebanon. Iran has maintained that in its April 8 ceasefire with the U.S., Washington had promised that the ceasefire would **come into force** on all **fronts**, including Lebanon. Now, after Iran paused talks with the U.S., Mr. Trump **swung into action**. He **claimed** that he had talked Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu out of his plans to **bomb** Beirut and had a conversation with Hezbollah's representatives, who agreed "not to shoot". The Israel-Lebanon ceasefire statement followed Mr. Trump's announcement. Mr. Trump's **firm diplomatic intervention**, which **reportedly** included an **expletive-laden** call with Mr. Netanyahu, **points to** the importance he gives to the diplomatic process. Before the Lebanon crisis **flared up**, the U.S. and Iran were **negotiating** a memorandum of understanding to reopen the Strait of Hormuz and remove the U.S. **blockade** of Iranian ports, which would **set the stage for** negotiations on Iran's nuclear programme.

While the ceasefire agreement is welcome, it remains **fragile** and incomplete, leaving the conflict's key problems **unaddressed**. The actual **fighting** in Lebanon **is** between Israel and Hezbollah. The Lebanese government is not a party to the conflict and Hezbollah does not report to the Lebanese army. But Hezbollah was not part of the **negotiations**. The ceasefire agreement requires Hezbollah to **unilaterally cease** attacks, but it does not ask Israel to make **concessions**. Hezbollah says it would stop fighting only if Israel withdraws from southern Lebanon. **Israel**, which has made its deepest **incursions** into southern Lebanon since its 2000 **withdrawal**, **is** not talking about any withdrawal plan. Israel has also broken all its ceasefire agreements in recent years. Despite a truce deal, it continues to bomb Gaza. Mr. Trump's **announcement** of a new ceasefire despite an **existing** one **highlights** the **fragility** of the truce. What he is trying to do is to bring in a **stop-gap** arrangement in Lebanon to push his planned deal with Iran. But for this to work, he should get firm commitments from Israel that it would not break the **terms**. For a **lasting** truce in Lebanon, Israel has to end its illegal **occupation** of the south and **pull back** its troops. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Truce** (noun) - ceasefire, an agreement between opposing sides to stop fighting for a period of time युद्धविराम
2. **Ceasefire** (noun) - truce, an agreement to stop fighting, usually temporarily, during a conflict or war युद्धविराम
3. **Troop** (noun) - soldier, serviceman, combatant, army, force. सैनिक
4. **Secure** (verb) - obtain, acquire, achieve, gain, attain प्राप्त करना
5. **Suspend** (verb) - pause, defer, halt, interrupt, postpone स्थगित करना
6. **Escalating** (adjective) - increasing, intensifying, growing, mounting, rising बढ़ता हुआ
7. **Come into force** (phrase) - to officially start being valid or effective (especially a law, rule, or agreement) लागू होना
8. **Fronts** (noun) - battlefields, zones, areas, sectors, theaters. युद्ध के मोर्चे
9. **Swing into action** (phrase) - to start acting quickly and energetically in response to a situation सक्रिय हो जाना
10. **Claim** (verb) - assert, allege, state, declare, maintain. दावा करना
11. **Bomb** (verb) - blast, shell, attack, strike, assault. बमबारी करना
12. **Firm** (adjective) - resolute, determined, unwavering, steadfast, decisive. दृढ़
13. **Diplomatic** (adjective) - political, tactful, strategic, ministerial, negotiation-based. कूटनीतिक
14. **Reportedly** (adverb) - allegedly, supposedly, apparently, ostensibly, professedly. कथित रूप से
15. **Expletive-laden** (adjective) - containing swear words, profane, coarse, vulgar, abusive. अपशब्दों से युक्त
16. **Point to** (phrasal verb) - to indicate, suggest, or be evidence of something संकेत करना
17. **Flare up** (noun) - a situation in which something such as violence, pain or anger suddenly starts or gets much worse भड़क उठना
18. **Negotiate** (verb) - bargain, discuss, mediate, deliberate, parley बातचीत करना
19. **Blockade** (noun) - siege, barrier, obstruction, embargo, restriction नाकेबंदी
20. **Set the stage for** (phrase) - to create the conditions that make something possible or likely to happen आधार तैयार करना
21. **Fragile** (adjective) - delicate, weak, brittle, unstable, precarious नाजुक
22. **Unaddressed** (adjective) - ignored, overlooked, unsolved, unattended, neglected अनसुलझा
23. **Negotiation** (noun) - dialogue, discussion, parley, mediation, consultation बातचीत
24. **Unilaterally** (adverb) - independently, one-sidedly, solo, autonomously, singly एकतरफा रूप से
25. **Cease** (verb) - stop, end, halt, finish, discontinue बंद करना

26. **Concession** (noun) - compromise, adjustment, surrender, allowance, accommodation रियायत
27. **Incursion** (noun) - invasion, raid, attack, intrusion, foray आक्रमण
28. **Withdrawal** (noun) - retreat, departure, exit, removal, pull-out वापसी
29. **Existing** (adjective) - current, present, active, prevailing, live वर्तमान
30. **Highlight** (verb) - emphasize, stress, underline, spotlight, feature प्रकाश डालना
31. **Fragility** (noun) - weakness, instability, delicacy, vulnerability, insecurity नाजुकता
32. **Stop-gap arrangement** (noun) - a temporary solution used until a permanent one is available अस्थायी व्यवस्था
33. **Term** (noun) - condition, provision, clause, stipulation, requirement शर्त
34. **Lasting** (adjective) - enduring, permanent, long-term, durable, stable स्थायी
35. **Occupation** (noun) - control, seizure, possession, colonisation, rule कब्ज़ा
36. **Pull back** (phrasal verb) - to move back, withdraw, or retreat from a position or activity वापस बुलाना

Summary of the Editorial

- The editorial views the new **Israel–Lebanon ceasefire** as a potentially important step but one that remains fragile and incomplete.
- The ceasefire could support **U.S. President Donald Trump’s efforts to secure a broader understanding with Iran** and reduce regional tensions.
- Earlier, Iran had suspended negotiations with the U.S. in protest against Israel’s military escalation in Lebanon.
- In April, Trump announced an Israel–Lebanon ceasefire and suggested Israel would stop attacks on Lebanon.
- Despite that announcement, Israel continued **air strikes and expanded military operations in southern Lebanon**.
- Iran argued that previous understandings with the U.S. included commitments for de-escalation across all regional fronts, including Lebanon.
- Following Iran’s pause in talks, Trump reportedly increased diplomatic engagement to revive the process.
- Trump claimed he persuaded Israeli leadership not to intensify attacks and also communicated indirectly with Hezbollah representatives.
- The editorial interprets these efforts as evidence of the U.S.’s interest in preserving diplomatic momentum with Iran.
- Prior to renewed tensions, Washington and Tehran had been discussing broader issues including maritime access and future nuclear negotiations.
- However, the editorial notes that the actual conflict is between **Israel and Hezbollah**, while the Lebanese government is not a direct combatant.
- Hezbollah itself was reportedly not included in the ceasefire negotiations, weakening the agreement’s foundation.
- The ceasefire expects Hezbollah to halt attacks but does not impose comparable concessions on Israel.
- Hezbollah maintains that lasting peace requires **Israeli military withdrawal from southern Lebanon**, something Israel has not committed to.
- The editorial concludes that temporary arrangements may reduce immediate violence, but a **durable peace requires enforceable commitments, troop withdrawal, and addressing the underlying causes of conflict**.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **The author implies that the primary motivation behind Mr. Trump's aggressive diplomatic intervention in the Israel-Lebanon conflict was to:** [Editorial Page]
 - A. Establish a permanent peace treaty that addresses the historical grievances of the Lebanese people.
 - B. Coerce the Israeli administration into a withdrawal from all occupied territories in the south.
 - C. Facilitate the resumption of stalled negotiations aimed at reaching a strategic accord with Iran.
 - D. Formalize a military alliance between the United States, Israel, and the Lebanese national army.
2. **According to the passage, the proposed U.S.-Iran memorandum of understanding included all of the following objectives EXCEPT:**
 - A. Restoring the freedom of navigation through the strategically vital Strait of Hormuz.
 - B. Lifting the economic restrictions imposed by the U.S. on various Iranian port facilities.
 - C. Creating a diplomatic pathway to address concerns regarding the Iranian nuclear mission.
 - D. Facilitating a military cooperation between Iranian forces and the U.S. Navy.
3. **According to the author, the "pessimism" or doubt regarding the ceasefire's success is partly attributable to the fact that:**
 - A. The Lebanese government has refused to participate in any international peace delegations.
 - B. Hezbollah has rejected the ceasefire and continues to launch daily strikes against Tel Aviv.
 - C. Israel has a documented history of failing to adhere to the terms of previous truce deals.
 - D. The Iranian government has withdrawn from the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.
4. **The author cites the phrase "stop-gap arrangement" to characterize the Lebanon ceasefire as:**
 - A. A comprehensive solution that resolves the territorial disputes in the southern region.
 - B. A calculated maneuver intended to serve as a bridge to a different diplomatic target.
 - C. A failed experiment that has already been superseded by newer international agreements.
 - D. A symbolic gesture that lacks the backing of major global or regional superpowers.
5. **The author's primary concern in the passage is to:**
 - A. Condemn the U.S. administration for its failure to involve the Lebanese government in talks.
 - B. Evaluate the viability of the Lebanon ceasefire within the context of broader U.S. goals.
 - C. Advocate for a stronger military response against Hezbollah to ensure Israeli security.
 - D. Analyze the economic impact of reopening the Strait of Hormuz for the global oil market.
6. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Furore."**
 - A. Absolution
 - B. Commotion
 - C. Ingenuity
 - D. Reclusiveness
7. **Select the most appropriate MEANING of the phrasal verb "Embroid in."**
 - A. To evacuate, isolate, alienate, sequester, or distance in any habitat
 - B. To entangle, involve, implicate, ensnare, or enmesh in any conflict

- C. To evaluate, examine, scrutinize, investigate, or appraise in any context
D. To excavate, unearth, uncover, disclose, or manifest in any terrain
8. **What is the correct meaning of the idiom "In Dutch"?**
A. In trouble
B. In profit
C. In control
D. In comfort
9. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Pace."**
A. Stagnation
B. Superfluity
C. Surreptition
D. Sovereignty
10. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Decree."**
A. Equivocate
B. Rescind
C. Mandate
D. Vilify
11. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (P, Q, R, S) between S1 and S6 to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent paragraph based on the passage.**
S1. Krishna is a set of vignettes from the life of the Hindu god, each one introduced by the Celestial Narrator.
P. This inaudibility was largely a result of the high, melismatic vocal lines on the one hand and muddy orchestral and choral textures on the other.
Q. The Sanskrit and English libretto for these vignettes is by Tavener himself, though a British Hindu scholar is credited with some inspiration.
R. However, despite these creative contributions, much of the actual text was inaudible during the performance.
S. Compounding this issue of comprehension, the surtitles often vanished before the given words had been sung.
S6. Moving from these auditory problems to visual ones, the characters in the stage production mostly stood around and occasionally struck poses.
A. Q R P S
B. Q P R S
C. R Q P S
D. P R Q S
12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Resilience."**
A. Fragility
B. Eloquence
C. Opulence
D. Veracity
13. **Choose the correct one-word substitution for the italicized part.**
Ravi has always been a person who vehemently opposes authority, control, or tradition, often challenging every rule set before him.
A. Conformist

- B. Anarchist
C. Optimist
D. Traditionalist
14. **Choose the correctly spelt word:**
A. Assassination
B. Assasination
C. Assassinaition
D. Assasinasion
15. **Which of the following options is the most suitable conversion of the following sentence into Active Voice?**
Several key policies have been introduced by the government to promote renewable energy.
A. The government has introduced several key policies to promote renewable energy.
B. The government introduces several key policies to promote renewable energy.
C. The government introduced several key policies to promote renewable energy.
D. The government is introducing several key policies to promote renewable energy.
16. **Choose the correct indirect narration of the following statement from the given alternatives:**
She said, "I am going to carry all the luggage alone as I did not call my friend to help me."
A. She said that she was going to carry all the luggage alone as she had not called her friend to help her.
B. She said that she was going to carry all the luggage alone as she did not call her friend to help her.
C. She said that she is going to carry all the luggage alone as she had not called her friend to help her.
D. She said that she is going to carry all the luggage alone as she did not call her friend to help her.
17. **Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.**
The farmer used a _____ to cut the grass.
A. cite
B. site
C. sight
D. scythe
18. **Improve the underlined/bold part of the sentence. Choose 'No improvement' as an answer if the sentence is grammatically correct.**
I would rather you go alone to the library tonight than wait for me to finish work.
A. would rather you went alone to the library tonight than wait for me to finish work
B. would rather you go alone to the library tonight than to wait for me to finish work
C. would rather you should go alone to the library tonight than wait for me to finish work
D. No improvement
19. **Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error. If there is no error, select 'No error'.**
The chair's legs are broken
A. No error
B. The chair's legs
C. are
D. broken

20. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (1, 2, 3, 4) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph based on the passage.**

- A. If you attempt to sow them any earlier than this ideal window, the plants are highly liable to bolt and run to seed.
- B. Alternatively, if you prefer using modular trays rather than that direct sowing method, you must plant them out as soon as they are large enough to handle.
- C. Late spring to early summer is generally considered an ideal time to begin sowing swede seeds.
- D. However, during this correct time in the season, the weather is kinder, meaning the seeds can go straight into the ground.

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

Passage

It took a painstaking effort to save three-month-old pangolin pup Stevie. Stevie was rescued from the illegal pangolin trade (1) _____ the streets of Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2021. For the next six months, specialist (2) _____ Kelsey Skinner meticulously (3) _____ his medical care, fed him meals of cat milk formula and helped him learn to (4) _____ naturally. A Temminck's pangolin, Stevie is named after Steven Koen, a South Africa Police Service (Saps) K9 officer who played a big role in arresting an "(5) _____" pangolin wildlife trafficker who was trying to sell the pup, says Skinner. It took several days and lot of intensive negotiations to catch the trafficker during a sting operation, she adds. The pup should have still been with his mother, but she was nowhere to be seen, says Alexis Kriel, co-chair and executive director of the African Pangolin Working Group (APWG), a South Africa-based non-profit. Sometimes known as scaly anteaters, since their diet mainly consists of ants and termites, pangolins are the world's only truly scaly mammal. They are often considered to be the most trafficked wild mammal in the world. Over a million pangolins are thought to have been illegally traded internationally from 2000 to 2016, while seizures of pangolin products from 2016 to 2024, which capture only a fraction of the overall trade, show at least half a million more being traded during this time.

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

- A. at
- B. on
- C. in
- D. from

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

- A. veterinarian
- B. pediatrician
- C. herpetologist
- D. ethologist

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

- A. carried over
- B. carry on

- C. carried out
 - D. carried off
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
- A. scavenge
 - B. predate
 - C. prowl
 - D. forage
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
- A. evasive
 - B. illusory
 - C. elusive
 - D. covert

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) **Facilitate the resumption of stalled negotiations aimed at reaching a strategic accord with Iran.**

Line from the Passage: "The new ceasefire agreement between Israel and Lebanon could help remove a major obstacle to U.S. President Donald Trump's efforts to secure a preliminary agreement with Iran to end the war... What he is trying to do is to bring in a stop-gap arrangement in Lebanon to push his planned deal with Iran." Correct: The passage directly links Mr. Trump's diplomatic intervention to his goal of restarting the stalled negotiations with Iran, making the Lebanon ceasefire a necessary stepping stone for that strategic accord.

Option A: Incorrect: The passage explicitly states that the arrangement in Lebanon is a "stop-gap" (temporary) measure to push a deal with Iran, rather than a primary motivation to establish a permanent peace treaty for the Lebanese people.

Option B: Incorrect: The agreement does not ask Israel to make concessions, and Israel has no withdrawal plan. Mr. Trump's intervention did not coerce Israel into a withdrawal.

Option D: Incorrect: The Lebanese national army and government are noted as not being parties to the conflict, and the passage makes no mention of formalizing any military alliance between the U.S., Israel, and Lebanon.

2. D) **Facilitating a military cooperation between Iranian forces and the U.S. Navy.**

[The passage mentions negotiations, not military cooperation.] There is no mention of U.S. and Iranian forces working together militarily.

Option A: (Included in Passage): Line from the Passage: "...the U.S. and Iran were negotiating a memorandum of understanding to reopen the Strait of Hormuz..." Reopening the Strait of Hormuz directly relates to restoring the freedom of navigation through it, so this was an objective of the memorandum.

Option B: (Included in Passage): Line from the Passage: "...and remove the U.S. blockade of Iranian ports..." Removing the blockade means lifting the economic/shipping restrictions on Iranian port facilities, so this was explicitly an objective.

Option C: (Included in Passage): Line from the Passage: "...which would set the stage for negotiations on Iran's nuclear programme." The passage states that the memorandum was intended to pave the way (create a diplomatic pathway) to negotiate the nuclear program.

3. C) **Israel has a documented history of failing to adhere to the terms of previous truce deals.**

Line from the Passage: "Israel has also broken all its ceasefire agreements in recent years. Despite a truce deal, it continues to bomb Gaza. Mr. Trump's announcement of a new ceasefire despite an existing one highlights the fragility of the truce." Correct: The author explicitly attributes the fragility and doubt surrounding the ceasefire to Israel's documented history of breaking recent truce agreements, citing Gaza as a prime example.

Option A: Incorrect: The passage notes that the Lebanese government is not a party to the conflict, but it never states that they "refused to participate" in international delegations or that this refusal is a reason for the ceasefire's fragility.

Option B: Incorrect: The passage notes that Hezbollah's representatives actually agreed "not to shoot" to allow the ceasefire statement to happen, contradicting the claim that they outright rejected it and are launching daily strikes.

Option D: Incorrect: While Iran's nuclear program is mentioned as a future negotiation topic, the passage never states that Iran has officially withdrawn from the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

4. B) **A calculated maneuver intended to serve as a bridge to a different diplomatic target.**

Line from the Passage: "What he is trying to do is to bring in a stop-gap arrangement in Lebanon to push his planned deal with Iran." Correct: The author uses the phrase to show that the Lebanon ceasefire is a temporary, tactical step (a "bridge") meant primarily to remove an obstacle and advance Mr. Trump's primary diplomatic objective: the deal with Iran.

Option A; Incorrect: A "stop-gap arrangement" is the opposite of a comprehensive solution; the passage notes that this deal leaves key territorial and structural problems completely unaddressed.

Option C: Incorrect: The passage describes the agreement as newly enacted and currently active, not as a "failed experiment" that has already been replaced by newer treaties.

Option D: Incorrect: The arrangement is not just a symbolic gesture that lacks backing; it was actively forged through intense, direct diplomatic pressure by a global superpower (the U.S. President).

5. B) **Evaluate the viability of the Lebanon ceasefire within the context of broader U.S. goals.**

Line from the Passage: "The new ceasefire agreement between Israel and Lebanon could help remove a major obstacle to U.S. President Donald Trump's efforts to secure a preliminary agreement with Iran... What he is trying to do is to bring in a stop-gap arrangement in Lebanon to push his planned deal with Iran. But for this to work..." Correct: The entire passage centers on analyzing the new ceasefire: explaining why it was pursued (to unblock U.S. negotiations with Iran) and evaluating whether it will work (pointing out its fatal flaws, such as Israel's history of breaking truces and the lack of withdrawal plans).

Option A: Incorrect: The author points out that Hezbollah (the actual combatant) was excluded from the negotiations, not that the U.S. failed by leaving out the non-combatant Lebanese government. This is a side detail, not the primary concern.

Option C: Incorrect: The author takes the opposite stance, explicitly arguing that lasting peace requires Israel to end its occupation and pull back troops, rather than advocating for a stronger military response against Hezbollah.

Option D: Incorrect: The Strait of Hormuz is only mentioned briefly as a component of the broader U.S.-Iran diplomatic goals. The passage does not analyze the economic impact or mention the global oil market at all.

6. B) **Furore** (noun) – uproar, outcry, commotion, agitation, frenzy. (हंगामा)

Synonym: **Commotion** (noun) – A state of confused and noisy disturbance; a condition of civil unrest or agitation. (शोरगुल / हंगामा)

- **Absolution** (noun): An formal release from guilt, obligation, or punishment; a declaration of formal forgiveness. (मुक्ति)
- **Ingenuity** (noun): The quality of being clever, original, and inventive; advanced skill in planning or designing. (चतुरता)

- **Reclusiveness** (noun): The state of living a secluded life; tending to avoid the company of other individuals completely. (वैराग्य)
7. B) **Embroid** in (phrasal verb) – To involve someone or something deeply in an argument, conflict, or difficult situation. (में उलझा हुआ)
8. A) **“In Dutch”** means In trouble मुसीबत में
9. A) **Pace** (noun) – speed, tempo, momentum, velocity, rate. (गति या रफ्तार)
Antonym: **Stagnation** (noun) – the state of not flowing or moving; lack of activity, growth, or development. (स्थिरता / गतिहीनता)
- **Superfluity** (noun): An unnecessarily large amount or an excessive supply of a specific resource or asset. (अधिकता)
 - **Surreptition** (noun): The act of obtaining or executing something via stealth, fraud, or highly underhanded methods. (चोरी-छिपे काम करना)
 - **Sovereignty** (noun): Supreme power, independent authority, or absolute self-governing status of an entity. (संप्रभुता)
10. C) **Decree** (verb) - order, command, mandate, proclaim, dictate. (आदेश देना)
Synonym: **Mandate** (verb) - To give authority to act; to officially require, command, or decree an operational directive. (अनिवार्य करना / आदेश देना)
- **Equivocate** (verb): To use ambiguous or evasive language to conceal the absolute truth or avoid committing oneself. (गोलमोल बात करना)
 - **Rescind** (verb): To officially revoke, cancel, or completely abrogate a law, order, or formal agreement. (रद्द कर देना)
 - **Vilify** (verb): To speak or write about something or someone in an abusively disparaging, malicious, or defamatory manner. (बदनाम करना)
11. A) **Q R P S**
Sentence Q, पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत (S1 के तुरंत बाद) में आएगा क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "these vignettes" शब्द सीधे तौर पर S1 में दिए गए 'set of vignettes' की ओर इशारा करते हैं। यह "factual ground" तैयार करता है कि इन दृश्यों (vignettes) के लिए लिब्रेटो (libretto) किसने लिखा था।
Sentence R, Sentence Q के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "these creative contributions" और "actual text" शब्द सीधे तौर पर Q में बताए गए लिब्रेटो (libretto) और प्रेरणा (inspiration) की ओर इशारा करते हैं। यह एक अनिवार्य लिंक बनाता है जो बताता है कि इन योगदानों के बावजूद, प्रदर्शन के दौरान पाठ (text) सुनाई नहीं दे रहा था (inaudible)।
Sentence P, Sentence R के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "This inaudibility" शब्द सीधे तौर पर R में बताए गए 'inaudible' (सुनाई न देने) की ओर इशारा करते हैं। यह स्पष्ट करता है कि यह अस्पष्टता किन कारणों से थी (उच्च मुखर रेखाओं और मैला आर्किस्ट्रल बनावट)।
Sentence S, Sentence P के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह पूरे scenario को एक "conclusion" (S6 से पहले) की ओर ले जाता है। इसमें "Compounding this issue of comprehension" का जिक्र है जो सीधे तौर पर P में बताई गई सुनने और समझने की समस्या से जुड़ता है, और यह बताता है कि surtitles भी समय से पहले गायब हो गए, जो S6 (जिसमें इन श्रवण समस्याओं से दृश्य समस्याओं की ओर बढ़ने की बात है) के तार्किक प्रवाह को पूरा करता है।

- Sentence Q comes at the beginning (after S1) because the phrase "these vignettes" creates a mandatory link pointing directly back to the 'set of vignettes' mentioned in S1. It establishes the factual ground of who wrote the libretto for these specific scenes.
 - Sentence R follows Q because the phrases "these creative contributions" and "actual text" create a mandatory link, directly referring to the libretto and inspiration described in Q. It introduces the contrast that despite these efforts, the text was inaudible during the performance.
 - Sentence P follows R as it uses the phrase "This inaudibility" to create a mandatory link pointing directly to the word 'inaudible' mentioned in R. It clarifies the exact reasons behind this lack of clarity (high vocal lines and muddy textures).
 - Sentence S follows P as the conclusion (leading into S6). It uses the phrase "Compounding this issue of comprehension" to refer directly back to the listening difficulties described in P, explaining that the surtitles also failed, which seamlessly bridges into the transition from auditory problems to visual staging issues mentioned in S6.
12. A) **Resilience** (noun) – flexibility, elasticity, adaptability, buoyancy, toughness. (लचीलापन)
Antonym: **Fragility** (noun) – The quality of being easily broken or damaged; lack of robustness. (भंगुरता)
- **Eloquence** (noun): Fluent or persuasive speaking or writing; the quality of being very articulate. (सुवाक्पटुता)
 - **Opulence** (noun): Great wealth or luxuriousness; the state of being extremely rich or wealthy. (संपन्नता)
 - **Veracity** (noun): Conformity to facts; accuracy or the quality of being habitually truthful. (सत्यता)
13. B) **Anarchist** (noun) – A person who strongly opposes authority, control, or established rules अराजकतावादी
- **Conformist** (noun) – A person who follows rules and accepted standards परंपरानुगामी
 - **Optimist** (noun) – A person who expects positive outcomes आशावादी
 - **Traditionalist** (noun) – A person who strictly adheres to tradition परंपरावादी
14. A) The correctly spelt word is "**Assassination**" which means the act of murdering a prominent person for political or ideological reasons हत्या / षड्यंत्रपूर्ण हत्या।
15. A) **The government has introduced several key policies to promote renewable energy.**
Passive से Active Voice में बदलने के लिए, Passive वाक्य का Subject Active वाक्य का Object बन जाता है और "by + doer" Active वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Passive से Active में बदलते समय सही Tense का ध्यान रखा जाता है। यहाँ "Several key policies" Subject है, "have been introduced" (Present Perfect Passive) Verb है और "by the government" doer है। Active में बदलने पर "the government" Subject बन जाता है, Verb "has introduced" (Present Perfect) हो जाता है और "several key policies" Object बन जाता है। इसलिए सही वाक्य है – "The government has introduced several key policies to promote renewable energy."
- To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the subject of the passive sentence becomes the object, and the doer (introduced by "by") becomes the subject. The verb is converted into the correct active tense. In this case, "Several key policies" (Subject),

"have been introduced" (Present Perfect Passive), and "by the government" are transformed into "the government" (Subject), "has introduced" (Active Verb in Present Perfect), and "several key policies" (Object). Hence, the correct answer is — "The government has introduced several key policies to promote renewable energy."
(Option 1)

16. A) **She said that she was going to carry all the luggage alone as she had not called her friend to help her.**

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Active से Passive में बदलते समय सही Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Active वाक्य में "She" Subject है, "said" Reporting Verb है और "I am going to carry all the luggage alone as I did not call my friend to help me" Reported Speech है। Indirect में बदलने पर Pronoun "I / me / my" को "she / her" में बदला गया है, Verb को backshift करके "am going" को "was going" और "did not call" को "had not called" किया गया है, तथा "that" का प्रयोग किया गया है।

- To change a sentence from Direct to Indirect Speech, the reported clause undergoes pronoun and tense changes with correct backshift after a past reporting verb. In this case, "She" (Subject), "said" (Reporting Verb), and the quoted clause are transformed by changing "I am going" to "she was going" and "I did not call" to "she had not called," with pronouns adjusted and "that" introduced.

17. D) **'Scythe'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह एक कृषि उपकरण (farming tool) है जिसका उपयोग घास काटने के लिए किया जाता है। sentence में "The farmer used a _____ to cut the grass" स्पष्ट रूप से ऐसे औज़ार की बात कर रहा है। इसलिए "scythe" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है।

- 'Scythe' should be used because it is a farming tool specifically designed for cutting grass. In the sentence, "The farmer used a _____ to cut the grass," it clearly refers to such an instrument. Thus, "scythe" would be the most appropriate choice.

18. A) 'would rather you go' के बदले 'would rather you went' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब would rather + subject आता है, तो उसके बाद past simple (subjunctive) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे— I'd rather you stayed here.

- 'went alone' will be used instead of 'go alone' because with "would rather + subject," we use past simple (subjunctive) to show preference.

19. B) 'chair's legs' के बदले **'legs of the chair'** का प्रयोग होगा। निर्जीव वस्तुओं (inanimate objects) के लिए possessive case (Apostrophe + s) का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। इसके स्थान पर 'of' का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। सही वाक्य: "The legs of the chair are broken."

- 'legs of the chair' will be used instead of 'chair's legs'. For inanimate objects, the possessive case (Apostrophe + s) is not used. Instead, use "of". Correct sentence: "The legs of the chair are broken."

Rule: For inanimate objects, use "of" to show possession, not apostrophe + s.

20. B) **3 1 4 2**

Sentence 3, पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत में आएगा क्योंकि यह "factual ground" तैयार करता है कि 'swede seeds' बोने का सही समय (late spring to early summer) क्या है।

Sentence 1, Sentence 3 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "this ideal window" शब्द सीधे तौर पर 3 में बताए गए समय (late spring to early summer) की ओर इशारा करते हैं। यह एक अनिवार्य लिंक बनाता है जो बताता है कि इस समय से पहले बोने पर क्या नुकसान (bolting) होगा।

Sentence 4, Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "this correct time" शब्द सीधे तौर पर 1 में बताए गए गलत (earlier) समय के विपरीत सही समय के फायदे की ओर इशारा करते हैं। यह स्पष्ट करता है कि सही मौसम में बीजों को सीधे जमीन में (straight into the ground) बोया जा सकता है। Sentence 2, Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह पूरे scenario को एक "conclusion" की ओर ले जाता है। इसमें "that direct sowing method" का जिक्र है जो सीधे तौर पर 4 में बताई गई 'straight into the ground' विधि से जुड़ता है, और यह बताता है कि यदि आप इसके विकल्प (modular trays) का उपयोग करते हैं तो क्या सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए, जो पैराग्राफ के तार्किक प्रवाह को पूरा करता है।

- Sentence 3 comes at the beginning because it establishes the factual ground of the paragraph, introducing the ideal timeframe (late spring to early summer) to begin sowing swede seeds.
- Sentence 1 follows 3 because the phrase "this ideal window" creates a mandatory link pointing directly back to the exact timeframe mentioned in 3. It introduces the negative consequence (bolting) of attempting to sow the seeds any earlier.
- Sentence 4 follows 1 as it uses the phrase "this correct time" to create a mandatory link, contrasting the premature period discussed in 1. It clarifies the benefit of waiting for the right weather, introducing the idea that seeds can go 'straight into the ground'.
- Sentence 2 follows 4 as the conclusion. It uses the phrase "that direct sowing method" to refer directly back to planting 'straight into the ground' described in 4, explaining the alternative approach of using modular trays and when to plant them out, which seamlessly finalizes the logical flow of the planting instructions.

21. C) The blank requires a preposition to indicate the specific physical environment where the rescue took place. The phrase "in the streets" is a standard idiom used to describe activities happening within the public urban environment. "(in)" is the correct preposition here. A) at: Used for a specific point or exact address, not a general urban area. B) on: Used for physical surfaces, but "in the streets" is the standard phrase for an encompassing urban environment in this context. D) from: Indicates origin, but "from" is already used earlier in the sentence ("rescued from the illegal pangolin trade"), making its use here redundant and structurally awkward.

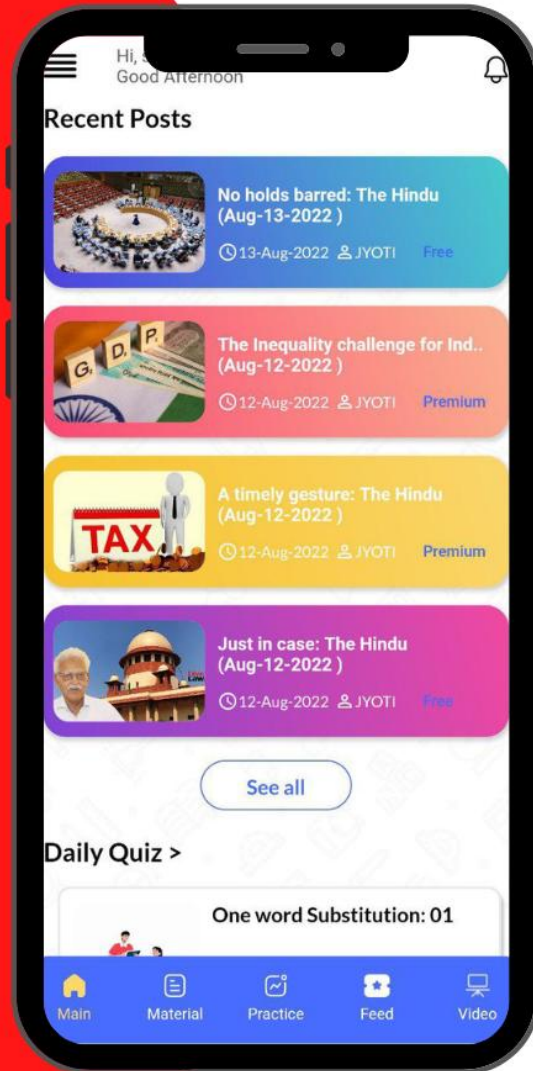
- Blank को एक preposition की आवश्यकता है जो उस specific physical environment को indicate करे जहाँ rescue हुआ था। "In the streets" एक standard idiom है जिसका उपयोग urban environment में होने वाली activities का वर्णन करने के लिए किया जाता है। "(in)" यहाँ सही preposition है। A) at: इसका उपयोग किसी specific point या exact address के लिए होता है, general urban area के लिए नहीं। B) on: इसका उपयोग surfaces के लिए होता है, लेकिन इस context में "in the streets" standard phrase है। D) from: यह origin को दर्शाता है, लेकिन sentence में "from" पहले ही आ चुका है, इसलिए इसे दोबारा use करना structurally awkward है।

22. A) The blank requires a noun identifying the profession of Kelsey Skinner, who provided "medical care" to an animal (a pangolin pup). "(veterinarian)" is the exact medical professional who treats animals. A) pediatrician: This is a doctor for human children; although Stevie is a "pup," he is an animal, making this a thematic trap. B) herpetologist: A zoologist who studies reptiles and amphibians. Since pangolins are scaly, this is a strong distractor, but they are mammals. D) ethologist: A scientist who studies animal behavior, not one who provides medical care.

- Blank को एक noun की आवश्यकता है जो Kelsey Skinner के profession को identify करे, जिसने एक जानवर (pangolin pup) को medical care दी। "(veterinarian)" वह exact medical professional है जो जानवरों का इलाज करता है। A) pediatrician: यह human children का डॉक्टर होता है; हालाँकि Stevie एक pup है, लेकिन वह एक जानवर है, इसलिए यह एक thematic trap है। B) herpetologist: वह zoologist जो reptiles और amphibians की study करता है। चूंकि pangolin scaly होते हैं, इसलिए यह एक strong distractor है, लेकिन वे mammals हैं। D) ethologist: वह scientist जो animal behavior की study करता है, medical care provide करने वाला नहीं
23. C) The blank requires a past tense phrasal verb that means to perform or execute a task. Since the passage discusses Kelsey Skinner meticulously managing the pup's medical care, the phrase must mean "to put into practice or perform." "(carried out)" correctly means to execute a task or responsibility. A) carried over: Means to postpone or transfer to a later time. B) carry on: Means to continue, but it is grammatically incorrect here because it is in the present tense instead of the past tense. D) carried off: Means to succeed in doing something difficult, or to take someone away by force, which does not collocate with "medical care."
- Blank को एक past tense phrasal verb की आवश्यकता है जिसका अर्थ किसी task को perform या execute करना हो। चूंकि passage में pup के medical care को meticulously manage करने की बात की गई है, phrase का अर्थ practice में लाना या perform करना होना चाहिए। "(carried out)" का सही अर्थ किसी task या responsibility को execute करना है। A) carried over: इसका अर्थ postpone करना या बाद के समय के लिए transfer करना है। B) carry on: इसका अर्थ continue करना है, लेकिन यहाँ यह grammatically गलत है क्योंकि यह past tense के बजाय present tense में है। D) carried off: इसका अर्थ किसी मुश्किल काम में succeed होना या force से दूर ले जाना है, जो medical care के साथ collocate नहीं होता।
24. D) The blank requires a verb describing how a wild animal naturally searches for its specific food (ants and termites). "(forage)" is the precise biological term for an animal widely searching for its natural wild food resources. A) scavenge: Means to search for and feed on discarded waste or dead animals, which does not apply to a pangolin's diet of live insects. B) predate: Means to hunt and kill larger prey, which is technically incorrect for eating small insects. D) prowl: Means to move stealthily, usually in search of prey or as a threat, which does not fit the simple act of looking for food.
- Blank को एक verb की आवश्यकता है जो यह बताए कि एक wild animal naturally अपना specific food कैसे खोजता है। "(forage)" किसी जानवर द्वारा अपने natural wild food resources को खोजने के लिए सटीक biological term है। A) scavenge: इसका अर्थ discarded waste या मरे हुए जानवरों को खोजना और खाना है, जो pangolin के live insects के diet पर apply नहीं होता। B) predate: इसका अर्थ बड़े prey का शिकार करना है, जो छोटे insects खाने के लिए technically गलत है। D) prowl: इसका अर्थ छिपकर चलना है, आमतौर पर शिकार की तलाश में, जो food खोजने के simple act में fit नहीं बैठता।
25. C) The blank requires an adjective describing a trafficker who took "several days and a lot of intensive negotiations to catch." The word must mean difficult to find, catch, or track down. "(elusive)" perfectly describes someone who successfully avoids being caught. A) evasive: Means tending to avoid commitment or self-revelation (like dodging a question), rather than being physically difficult to capture. B) illusory: Means based on an illusion or not real, which

contradicts the fact that the trafficker was actually arrested. D) covert: Means not openly acknowledged or displayed (secret), but it does not carry the specific meaning of being hard to catch.

- Blank को एक adjective की आवश्यकता है जो एक ऐसे trafficker का वर्णन करे जिसे पकड़ने में कई दिन और बहुत सारी intensive negotiations लगीं। शब्द का अर्थ खोजने, पकड़ने या track करने में मुश्किल होना चाहिए। "(elusive)" पूरी तरह से ऐसे व्यक्ति का वर्णन करता है जो पकड़े जाने से सफलतापूर्वक बचता है। A) evasive: इसका अर्थ commitment या सवालों से बचना है, न कि physically पकड़ने में मुश्किल होना। B) illusory: इसका अर्थ illusion पर आधारित या unreal है, जो इस fact को contradict करता है कि trafficker को असल में arrest किया गया था। D) covert: इसका अर्थ secret है, लेकिन इसमें पकड़ने में मुश्किल होने का specific meaning नहीं होता।



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