

No path to peace: On Israel's rejection of peace plan

Israel's **rejection** of peace plan **shows** its **intent** to **subjugate** Gaza

It has been nearly a year since the **U.S.-brokered ceasefire supposedly** ended Israel's **bombardment** and **decimation** of Gaza. But since the ceasefire, Israel's **strikes** have killed nearly 1,300 Palestinians and its forces hold about 65% of the Strip, where much of the two-million population lives in tent camps **amid rubble** with schools and hospitals **shut**. **Aid** remains severely restricted, while Israel has blocked reconstruction, **insisting** that Hamas **disarm** first. Yet, when Hamas agreed to **decommission** and store its heavy weapons in phases, with **U.S.-backed** Palestinian **technocrats** in step with a **gradual** Israeli **withdrawal** — as part of a 15-point road map **proposed** by the Donald Trump-led "Board of Peace" — Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu refused to accept this. He said Israel was "**ruling out** the 15-point document" and that there would be no withdrawal until Hamas **gave up** "heavy weapons, lighter weapons, all weapons". Israel is **keen** not only on Hamas's **disarmament**, but also on the total **subjugation** of Gaza, at a continuing cost to **civilians** and children. It faces **genocide proceedings** at the International Court of Justice while the International Criminal Court has issued an arrest warrant for Mr. Netanyahu, who also faces a corruption **trial** still before the courts. By promising the complete **destruction** of Hamas, he has been trying to stay in power by **retaining** the support of the **jingoistic right wing**; any **concession** on withdrawal would invite political **repercussions** for his right-wing **coalition** in elections due in October.

The **war** on Iran **launched** by Mr. Trump and Israel on February 28 to **effect** a **regime** change has proved to be a disaster, **setting off** a fuel crisis that has affected several countries. With the Strait of Hormuz **barely functioning**, rising **costs** of American petrol and fertilizers **have** begun to affect the U.S. economy, **leading to** Mr Trump **seeking** a face-saving **breakthrough** in West Asia. **Waning** sympathy for Israel as the U.S. mid-term elections **approach** also **explains** the Board's proposal. While the **farcical** Board's **vision** of a "New Gaza" — free-trade zone, privatised **infrastructure**, no Palestinian representation on the Board — **resembles** an attempt at **naked profiteering following** the **disastrous** conflict, the 15-point proposal would actually be welcomed by the **battered** people of Gaza. For Hamas, which has **few cards left**, disarmament is an **imperative**, but must be matched by Israeli withdrawal. Mr Trump and his advisers must ask whether Washington's decades-long **Faustian bargain** — **arming** and **shielding** a militarised Israel on Israel's **terms** — is worth continuing, or whether it will use its **leverage** as Israel's principal arms supplier to **compel** a genuine withdrawal. It is still not too late.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Intent** (noun) - objective, purpose, design, aim, intention उद्देश्य
2. **Subjugate** (verb) - conquer, vanquish, suppress, enslave, subdue अधीन करना
3. **U.S.-brokered** (adjective) - arranged, negotiated, or facilitated by the United States अमेरिका द्वारा मध्यस्थता किया हुआ
4. **Ceasefire** (noun) - truce, agreement to temporarily or permanently stop fighting युद्धविराम
5. **Supposedly** (adverb) - allegedly, seemingly, reportedly, ostensibly, presumably कथित तौर पर
6. **Strike** (noun) - attack, raid, military blow, assault हमला
7. **Bombardment** (noun) - shelling, bombing, canonade, blitz, barrage गोलाबारी
8. **Decimation** (noun) - devastation, destruction, annihilation, ruination तबाही
9. **Amid** (preposition) - amidst, in the middle of, surrounded by के बीच
10. **Rubble** (noun) - debris, ruins, fragments, wreckage मलबे या खंडहर
11. **Shut** (adjective) - closed, locked, closed down बंद
12. **Aid** (noun) - assistance, relief, help, succor, support सहायता
13. **Insist** (verb) - demand, maintain, persist, urge, assert जोर देना
14. **Disarm** (verb) - strip of weapons, demilitarize, give up arms हथियार डालना
15. **Decommission** (verb) - deactivate, retire, put out of service, take out of commission सेवामुक्त करना
16. **U.S.-backed** (adjective) - supported, funded, or approved by the United States government अमेरिका समर्थित
17. **Technocrat** (noun) - a technical expert, scientist, or economist who holds an administrative or political position of power विशेषज्ञ प्रशासक
18. **Gradual** (adjective) - slow, progressive, step-by-step, measured क्रमिक
19. **Withdrawal** (noun) - retreat, pullout, departure, evacuation पीछे हटना
20. **Propose** (verb) - suggest, put forward, submit, recommend, advance प्रस्ताव रखना
21. **Rule out** (phrasal verb) - to stop thinking about something as a choice खारिज करना
22. **Give up** (phrasal verb) - to stop trying to do something; to accept that you cannot do something त्याग देना
23. **Keen** (adjective) - eager, enthusiastic, anxious, intent, enthusiastic उत्सुक
24. **Disarmament** (noun) - reducing the number of weapons that a country has निरस्त्रीकरण
25. **Subjugation** (noun) - conquest, subjugation, enslavement, suppression अधीनता
26. **Civilian** (noun) - a person who is not in the army, navy, air force or police force नागरिक

27. **Genocide** (noun) - the murder of all the people of a particular race, religion, etc.
नरसंहार
28. **Proceeding** (noun) - legal action, trial, lawsuit, judicial process कानूनी कार्यवाई
29. **Trial** (noun) - court case, judicial examination, hearing, inquiry सुनवाई
30. **Destruction** (noun) - demolition, ruin, devastation, wrecking बर्बादी
31. **Retain** (verb) - keep, maintain, preserve, hold on to बनाए रखना
32. **Jingoistic** (adjective) - chauvinistic, ultra-nationalist, belligerent, rabidly nationalistic कट्टर राष्ट्रतावादी
33. **Right wing** (noun) - the people in a political party who are against social change दक्षिणपंथी धड़ा
34. **Concession** (noun) - compromise, allowance, yielding, adjustment छूट
35. **Repercussion** (noun) - consequence, fallout, aftermath, effect, impact परिणाम
36. **Coalition** (noun) - alliance, union, partnership, bloc गठबंधन
37. **Effect** (verb) - bring about, produce, cause, result in, impact प्रभाव डालना
38. **Regime** (noun) - government, rule, administration, authority शासन
39. **Set off** (phrasal verb) - to trigger, ignite, cause, or to provoke भड़काना
40. **Barely** (adverb) - hardly, scarcely, marginally, just बमुश्किल
41. **Function** (verb) - operate, work, run, perform, act काम करना
42. **Lead to** (phrasal verb) - to cause, result or bring about कारण बनना
43. **Seek** (verb) - look for, search for, pursue, try to obtain तलाश करना
44. **Breakthrough** (noun) - advance, progress, significant discovery, turning point बड़ी सफलता
45. **Waning** (adjective) - diminishing, decreasing, fading, declining घटता हुआ
46. **Approach** (noun) - method, strategy, coming near, attitude तरीका
47. **Farcical** (adjective) - ridiculous, absurd, ludicrous, preposterous हास्यास्पद
48. **Infrastructure** (noun) - basic framework, facilities, structural foundation बुनियादी ढांचा
49. **Resemble** (verb) - look like, take after, bear a likeness to जैसा दिखना
50. **Naked** (adjective) - blatant, overt, unmasked, bare, transparent खुला हुआ
51. **Profiteering** (noun) - commercial exploitation, gouging, excessive profit-making मुनाफाखोरी
52. **Following** (preposition) - after, subsequent to के बाद
53. **Disastrous** (adjective) - catastrophic, ruinous, devastating, fatal विनाशकारी
54. **Battered** (adjective) - damaged, beaten, bruised, battered, ruined घायल
55. **Few cards left** (phrase) - limited options, running out of choices सीमित विकल्प बचे होना

56. **Imperative** (noun) - necessity, crucial, essential, pressing need अनिवार्य आवश्यकता
57. **Faustian bargain** (noun) - a deal made for a great prize at the sacrifice of ethics/values नैतिकता की बलि देकर किया गया सौदा
58. **Arm** (verb) - equip with weapons, supply arms, militarize हथियारबंद करना
59. **Shield** (verb) - protect, guard, defend, buffer सुरक्षित रखना
60. **Terms** (noun) - conditions, provisions, stipulations, requirements शर्तें
61. **Leverage** (noun) - influence, sway, clout, advantage प्रभाव
62. **Compel** (verb) - force, coerce, pressure, obligate, constrain मजबूर करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The editorial argues that **Israel's rejection of the proposed peace plan shows its intention to maintain control over and subjugate Gaza** rather than pursue a genuine peace settlement.
2. Nearly a year after the U.S.-brokered ceasefire, **Israeli strikes have continued**, killing around 1,300 Palestinians and causing further destruction in Gaza.
3. Israel currently controls about **65% of the Gaza Strip**, while much of Gaza's population lives in **tent camps amid widespread rubble and destroyed infrastructure**.
4. Essential services such as **schools and hospitals remain shut**, while humanitarian aid continues to be severely restricted.
5. Israel has also **blocked reconstruction**, insisting that Hamas must first **disarm** before rebuilding can begin.
6. Hamas later agreed to **decommission and store its heavy weapons in phases**, alongside a gradual Israeli withdrawal supported by U.S.-backed Palestinian technocrats.
7. These proposals formed part of a **15-point roadmap** put forward by Donald Trump's so-called "**Board of Peace**", but Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu rejected the plan.
8. Netanyahu demanded the complete surrender of **all Hamas weapons** and ruled out an Israeli withdrawal until this condition was fulfilled.
9. The editorial believes that Israel is seeking not merely **Hamas's disarmament**, but the broader **subjugation of Gaza**, with civilians and children continuing to bear the consequences.
10. Netanyahu also has strong **political reasons** to maintain a hard-line position, as his right-wing coalition could face serious political repercussions if he makes concessions on withdrawal.
11. The editorial notes that Netanyahu faces **international legal proceedings**, including genocide proceedings at the International Court of Justice and an arrest warrant issued by the International Criminal Court.
12. The wider West Asian situation has also created pressure on the U.S.; the **war involving Iran, Israel and the U.S.** has contributed to a fuel crisis and disrupted the functioning of the **Strait of Hormuz**.
13. Rising fuel and fertiliser costs, along with declining international sympathy for Israel before the U.S. mid-term elections, have encouraged **Trump to seek a diplomatic breakthrough** in West Asia.
14. Although the proposed "New Gaza" vision involving privatisation and limited Palestinian representation is criticised as **profiteering from the conflict**, the editorial argues that the 15-point peace proposal could still provide relief to Gaza's **battered population**.
15. The editorial concludes that Hamas may have **few options left** and should consider disarmament, but this must be matched by **Israeli withdrawal**. The U.S. should use its considerable **leverage as Israel's principal arms supplier** to compel a genuine withdrawal and create a real path to peace.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **In the context of the passage, what does the author imply by the term "Faustian bargain"?**
 - A. An enduring exchange of moral integrity for a militarized alliance that currently threatens American economic stability. [Editorial Page]
 - B. A calculated diplomatic compromise where long-term global standing is traded for immediate but volatile regional influence.
 - C. A persistent provision of unconditional weaponry in exchange for a security partnership that now lacks foresight.
 - D. A strategic agreement to shield aggressive military actions regardless of the resulting damage to global diplomatic relations
2. **According to the passage, Netanyahu's rejection of the 15-point roadmap and continued refusal to withdraw is primarily driven by:**
 - A. A calculated effort to preserve his domestic political power by avoiding concessions that could unsettle his hardline support base.
 - B. A genuine strategic conviction that total Gaza subjugation is essential for securing long-term regional stability and security.
 - C. A legal maneuver designed to delay proceedings in his corruption trial by prolonging the ongoing national emergency.
 - D. A diplomatic stance meant to pressure the Board of Peace into excluding Palestinian technocrats from the reconstruction process.
3. **According to the passage, why is Mr. Trump now pushing for a breakthrough in West Asia?**
 - A. Because Israel demanded total Hamas surrender
 - B. Because of stalled Gaza reconstruction efforts
 - C. Due to domestic economic pressure rising
 - D. Due to pressure from Palestinian technocrats
4. **According to the passage, what does the author suggest as the genuine path to ending the Gaza conflict?**
 - A. Unconditional Israeli occupation
 - B. Full acceptance of Board's vision
 - C. Palestinian-led Board oversight
 - D. Reciprocal disarmament and pullback
5. **What does the phrase "few cards left" most likely imply about Hamas's position in the passage?**
 - A. Its military capacity remains largely intact despite losses
 - B. Its bargaining leverage has weakened, forcing concessions
 - C. Its political alliance with Iran has collapsed entirely
 - D. Its territorial control over Gaza remains substantially unchanged
6. **Direction: Rearrange the following parts (P, Q, R, S) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
 - P. Puranas and epics show us that truth is great; it is knowledge.
 - Q. It is love.
 - R. Vedas show that truth is great; it is one.
 - S. They also distinguish the right from wrong and tell us what to do and what to avoid.

A. R-S-P-Q

- B. P-S-R-Q
C. S-R-Q-P
D. Q-P-S-R
7. **Rearrange the following sentences (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
1. Come the weekend, and the room sheds its restraint.
2. The lights dim, the music grows louder, and a younger crowd takes over, turning the space into an unlikely dance floor between walls that, on most evenings, play host to men in well-tailored suits.
3. The Cheroot Malt Bar at Chennai's ITC Grand Chola lives many lives.
4. By day, it is a polished cigar lounge.
A. 4-3-1-2
B. 3-4-1-2
C. 3-1-4-2
D. 1-4-2-3
8. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the following sentence.**
Rajib's research aims to identify the strings that connect man and nature in order to provide a comprehensive examination and asesment of a variety of ecological issues.
A. strings
B. asesment
C. ecological
D. comprehensive
9. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Distant
A. Faraway
B. Futuristic
C. Forward
D. Farsighted
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The party was a _____ hour for everyone, except Mukesh.
A. dry
B. stable
C. happy
D. welcome
11. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Intense.
A. Lavish
B. Thrifty
C. Stately
D. Moderate
12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
As there were reports of manipulation of scores in the previous exams, the aspirants demanded a process to ensure _____ assessment for selection
A. will o' the wisp

- B. well off
C. fair and square
D. hole and corner
13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
The concert sounded was in cacophony with every instrument playing in synchronisation.
A. euphony
B. alimony
C. bedlam
D. harmony
14. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Something that is very small/little
A. Thin
B. Few
C. Slender
D. Tiny
15. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A poll taken of voters leaving the voting place that is usually used for predicting the winners.
A. Census
B. Consensus
C. Results
D. Exit poll
16. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Repulsive
A. Steadfast
B. Superfluous
C. Hopeless
D. Pleasant
17. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the following sentence.**
The poor woman is in excruciating mental anguish, and her loved ones appear to have assisted in exarcerbating her traumatic experiences
A. excruciating
B. traumatic
C. anguish
D. exarcerbating
18. **Choose the correct passive voice transformation of the sentence:**
Her family will have accepted her decision by next year.
A. Her decision will be accepted by her family by next year.
B. Her decision will be being accepted by her family by next year.
C. Her decision will have been accepted by her family by next year.
D. Her decision will have being accepted by her family by next year.
19. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in direct voice.**
The student told his friend that he had to go home that day because he had been feeling unwell since the day before, and his parents were waiting for him.

- A. "I have to go home today because I was feeling unwell since yesterday, and my parents are waiting for me," the student said to his friend.
- B. "I had to go home that day because I had been feeling unwell since the day before, and my parents were waiting for me," the student said to his friend.
- C. "I must go home today because I was feeling unwell since yesterday, and my parents were waiting for me," the student said to his friend.
- D. "I have to go home today because I had been feeling unwell since yesterday, and my parents were waiting for me," the student said to his friend.
20. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Always keep in mind leaner bodies need more calories than fattest ones

- A. fat
- B. more fatter
- C. the fattest
- D. fatter

Complete the passage by filling in the blanks with the most appropriate words.

In 1937, as the country stood poised between colonial _____ A _____ (subjugation) and the uncertain promise of freedom, an essay appeared in The Modern Review, titled 'The Rashtrapati' and was signed, cryptically, "Chanakya." Its author, as we know now, was Jawaharlal Nehru, but the reader at that time, was unaware of this. The piece remains one of the strangest acts of political self-examination in modern history: a leader at the height of his popularity writing anonymously about the dangers that his own popularity _____ B _____ to the country.

Nehru was, by then, much more than a politician. To millions, he symbolised India's aspirations and was the embodiment of its longing for freedom. The adulation for him overflowed and, as the writer of the essay recognised, it was also unsettling. "Therein lies danger for Jawaharlal and for India," he wrote. "For it is not through Caesarism that India will attain freedom, and though she may prosper a little under a _____ C _____ (benevolent) and efficient despotism, she will remain stunted and the day of the emancipation of her people will be delayed."

Nehru wrote in the shadow of Mussolini's Italy and Hitler's Germany, but the anxiety around despotism transcended his own age. The gravest threat to democracy as he understood it, is not always tyranny imposed _____ D _____ above. Sometimes it emerges from below, from the _____ E _____ (yearning) of ordinary people to surrender the burdens of citizenship to a figure who appears larger than life.

21. **Choose the most appropriate meaning of the word in (A): (subjugation).**
- A. oppression
- B. liberation
- C. sovereignty
- D. autonomy
22. **Fill in blank (B) with the correct past tense verb to complete the relative clause.**
- A. pose
- B. poses
- C. posed

- D. posing
23. **Choose the antonym of the word in (C): (benevolent).**
- A. Kindhearted
 - B. Malevolent
 - C. Generous
 - D. Compassionate
24. **Fill in blank (D) with the correct preposition to complete the phrase.**
- A. by
 - B. over
 - C. from
 - D. into
25. **Choose the most appropriate meaning of the word in (E): (yearning).**
- A. longing
 - B. disgust
 - C. apathy
 - D. dread

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) **An enduring exchange of moral integrity for a militarized alliance that currently threatens American economic stability.**

"whether Washington's decades-long Faustian bargain — arming and shielding a militarised Israel on Israel's terms — is worth continuing. So the "deal" the U.S. made = give Israel weapons + protect it (even when wrong), no matter what Israel does. That's the "bargain." Why it's "Faustian" (a bad deal in disguise): the passage shows this is now hurting the U.S. itself — the Iran war caused a fuel crisis, and "rising costs of American petrol and fertilizers have begun to affect the U.S. economy." So the deal = moral cost (backing a state accused of genocide) + now an economic cost (hurting America's own economy).

Option (B) The passage never mentions "regional influence" as the trade-off. The bargain is strictly defined in the text as "arming and shielding a militarised Israel."

Option (C) A "Faustian bargain" specifically implies a moral compromise/sacrifice, not just a lack of planning or "foresight." Option C misses the core meaning of the term entirely.

Option (D) The passage focuses on the economic fallout inside the U.S. (petrol/fertilizer prices) and domestic political backlash (mid-term elections), rather than "damage to global diplomatic relations."

2. A) **A calculated effort to preserve his domestic political power by avoiding concessions that could unsettle his hardline support base.**

"By promising the complete destruction of Hamas, he has been trying to stay in power by retaining the support of the jingoistic right wing; any concession on withdrawal would invite political repercussions for his right-wing coalition in elections due in October." The passage explicitly connects his rejection of the withdrawal roadmap to his desire to stay in power by retaining the backing of his right-wing coalition (his hardline support base)

option B: The passage attributes his actions to political survival and "jingoistic" support rather than a "genuine strategic conviction" for "regional stability." It actually describes the ongoing conflict as a "disaster."

option C: While the passage mentions he faces a corruption trial, it does not link his rejection of the roadmap to a tactic for delaying the trial. The link provided in the passage is strictly between his rejection and his need to keep his right-wing coalition intact for the elections.

option D: The passage states that the "Board of Peace" already envisioned a plan with "no Palestinian representation." Netanyahu's refusal was based on his demand for the surrender of "all weapons" (total disarmament) to satisfy his political base, not to change the Board's stance on technocrats.

3. C) **Due to domestic economic pressure rising**

"With the Strait of Hormuz barely functioning, rising costs of American petrol and fertilizers have begun to affect the U.S. economy, leading to Mr Trump seeking a face-saving breakthrough in West Asia." The passage states that the economic impact inside the U.S.

(rising fuel and fertilizer costs hurting the domestic economy) is what led Mr. Trump to push for a face-saving breakthrough in West Asia.

option A: Israel demanding total Hamas surrender is mentioned as Netanyahu's stance, not the reason why Trump is seeking a breakthrough.

option B: Stalled reconstruction is mentioned as a consequence of Israel blocking aid, but not as the primary trigger pushing Trump to seek a breakthrough.

option C: Palestinian technocrats were working in step with the proposal, not pressuring Trump to seek a breakthrough.

4. D) **Reciprocal disarmament and pullback**

Passage Line: "For Hamas, which has few cards left, disarmament is an imperative, but must be matched by Israeli withdrawal." The author clearly specifies that the true path forward requires reciprocal (mutual) action: Hamas disarming while Israel withdraws its forces ("pullback").

option A: The passage strongly criticizes Israeli occupation and total subjugation, making "unconditional Israeli occupation" the opposite of what the author advocates.

option B: The author explicitly describes the Board's vision of "New Gaza" as "farcical" and "an attempt at naked profiteering," so full acceptance of it is not recommended.

option C: While the author notes that the Board currently has "no Palestinian representation," the passage does not offer "Palestinian-led Board oversight" as the primary solution—it insists on matched disarmament and withdrawal.

5. B) **Its bargaining leverage has weakened, forcing concessions**

Passage Line: "For Hamas, which has few cards left, disarmament is an imperative, but must be matched by Israeli withdrawal." "few cards left" means running out of options or strategic advantages. In this context, it implies that Hamas's bargaining power/leverage has significantly weakened, making disarmament a necessary concession.

(a) is wrong: The metaphor signals depleted, not intact, strength.

(c) is wrong: The passage never mentions Iran as an ally or backer of Hamas at all — Iran only appears in the separate context of Trump and Israel's war for regime change.

(d) is wrong: Gaza's territorial control is discussed earlier ("its forces hold about 65% of the Strip") in reference to Israel, not Hamas.

6. A) **R-S-P-Q**

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence R paragraph की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह passage का introductory sentence है। यह बिना किसी अस्पष्ट pronoun के सीधे "Vedas" (वेदों) का नाम लेकर बात शुरू करता है कि वे सत्य (truth) के बारे में क्या दर्शाते हैं। (निर्देशानुसार यह passage का बिल्कुल पहला वाक्य है)।
- Sentence S Sentence R के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ शब्द "They" सीधे तौर पर Sentence R में बताए गए "Vedas" को refer करता है। यह वेदों के बारे में एक और बात (distinguish the right from wrong) जोड़कर उसी विचार को आगे बढ़ाता है।
- Sentence P Sentence S के बाद आएगा क्योंकि वेदों की बात पूरी होने के बाद, यह उसी विषय ("truth is great") को आगे बढ़ाते हुए दूसरे ग्रंथों यानी "Puranas and epics" (पुराणों और महाकाव्यों) का ज़रिया पेश करता है कि उनके अनुसार सत्य क्या है ("it is knowledge")।

- Sentence Q Sentence P के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह इस 4-वाक्यों के हिस्से का conclusion है। यह Sentence P में बताई गई बात ("it is knowledge") के ठीक समानांतर एक और छोटी बात जोड़ता है ("It is love") जो पुराणों और महाकाव्यों के सत्य की परिभाषा को बिल्कुल सही तरीके से पूरा करती है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence R starts the paragraph because it acts as the introductory sentence. It clearly establishes the core subject ("Vedas") directly, strictly avoiding any ambiguous pronouns at the very beginning of the sequence. (As requested, it is the exact first line of the source text without skipping any words).
- Sentence S follows Sentence R because the pronoun "They" directly refers back to the "Vedas" introduced in Sentence R, adding further information about what they teach humanity (distinguishing right from wrong).
- Sentence P follows Sentence S because, after completing the thought on the Vedas, it introduces the next logical subjects in this comparison ("Puranas and epics"). It continues the exact same theme ("truth is great") but provides their specific perspective ("it is knowledge").
- Sentence Q comes after Sentence P because it acts as the conclusion for this block of text. It directly builds on the short, definitive structure of Sentence P ("it is knowledge") by adding a parallel descriptor ("It is love"), completing the philosophical description seamlessly.

7. B) 3-4-1-2

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence 3 paragraph की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह passage का introductory sentence है। यह बिना किसी अस्पष्ट pronoun (जैसे 'It' या 'He') के सीधे "The Cheroot Malt Bar" का पूरा नाम लेकर बात शुरू करता है। (निर्देशानुसार यह passage का बिल्कुल पहला वाक्य है, जिसमें से कोई शब्द नहीं छोड़ा गया है)।
- Sentence 4 Sentence 3 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ शब्द "it" सीधे तौर पर Sentence 3 में बताए गए "Cheroot Malt Bar" को refer करता है। यह बताता है कि दिन के समय (By day) इस बार का माहौल कैसा होता है।
- Sentence 1 Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह दिन (day) से सप्ताहांत (weekend) की ओर समय और माहौल का बदलाव (contrast) दिखाता है, जहाँ यह कमरा अपना संयम (restraint) छोड़ देता है।
- Sentence 2 Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह इस 4-वाक्यों के हिस्से का conclusion है। यह Sentence 1 में बताए गए "sheds its restraint" (संयम छोड़ने) का विस्तार से वर्णन (detailed explanation) करता है कि कैसे लाइटें मद्धम हो जाती हैं, संगीत तेज़ हो जाता है, और एक युवा भीड़ डांस फ्लोर पर कब्ज़ा कर लेती है। यह इस पूरे दृश्य को बिल्कुल सही तरीके से समाप्त करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence 3 starts the paragraph because it acts as the introductory sentence. It establishes the core subject ("The Cheroot Malt Bar") directly, strictly avoiding any

ambiguous pronouns at the start of the sequence. (As requested, it is the exact first line of the source text).

- Sentence 4 follows Sentence 3 because the pronoun "it" directly refers back to the "Cheroot Malt Bar" introduced in Sentence 3. It begins to describe the bar's "many lives" by stating what it is like "By day."
 - Sentence 1 follows Sentence 4 because it introduces a chronological shift and contrast. Moving away from the daytime atmosphere, it describes what happens when the "weekend" arrives and the room sheds its formal restraint.
 - Sentence 2 comes after Sentence 1 because it acts as the conclusion for this block of text. It directly explains how the room sheds its restraint (which was just claimed in Sentence 1), vividly detailing the dimming lights, loud music, and younger crowd taking over, wrapping up the sequence flawlessly.
8. B) The incorrect spelling in the sentence is 'asessment'. The correct spelling is '**assessment**'
आकलन'
9. A) **Distant** (adjective) – Far away in space or time, remote, removed. दूर
Synonym: **Faraway** (adjective) – This word means located at a great distance in space or time, remote, distant, far-off. दूरस्थ
- **Futuristic** (adjective) – Relating to the future or very modern, advanced, visionary. भविष्यवादी
 - **Forward** (adjective) – Directed towards a point in front; relating to the future; progressive, advanced. आगे की ओर
 - **Farsighted** (adjective) – Able to see far; also, foreseeing the future, visionary, prescient. दूरदर्शी
10. C) **Happy** का use होगा क्योंकि 'happy hour' एक आम वाक्यांश है जिसका अर्थ है आनंद और खुशी का समय। वाक्य का तात्पर्य है कि पार्टी सभी के लिए खुशी का समय थी, सिवाय मुकेश के। इसलिए 'happy' यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। **Dry** का अर्थ है नमी या उत्तेजना के बिना, जो पार्टी के संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। **Stable** का अर्थ है स्थिर या अपरिवर्तनीय स्थिति, जो यहाँ प्रासंगिक नहीं है। **Welcome** एक विशेषण के रूप में सुखद का सुझाव दे सकता है, लेकिन यह 'happy hour' के सामान्य वाक्यांश में फिट नहीं होता।
- 'happy'. "Happy hour" is a common phrase that refers to a time of joy and enjoyment. The sentence implies that the party was a time of happiness for everyone except Mukesh. This makes 'happy' the most suitable choice. **Dry** generally refers to something without moisture or excitement, which doesn't fit the context of a party. **Stable** implies a steady or unchanging state, which is not relevant here. **Welcome** as an adjective could imply something pleasing, but it does not fit the common expression of 'happy hour'.
11. D) **Intense** (adjective) means having or showing strong feelings or opinions; extremely earnest or serious, or of extreme force, degree, or strength. तीव्र
ANTONYM: **Moderate** (adjective) - Average, reasonable, balanced, not extreme. मध्यम
- **Thrifty** (adjective) - Economical, frugal, careful with money, sparing. किफायती
 - **Lavish** (adjective) - Luxurious, opulent, sumptuous, extravagant. भव्य
 - **Stately** (adjective) - Majestic, dignified, grand, impressive. राजसी

12. C) **Fair and square** (phrase) – meaning honest, straightforward, or legitimate. निष्पक्ष और स्पष्ट
 13. D) **Cacophony** (noun) – A harsh, discordant mixture of sounds, dissonance, noise, clamor.

कर्णकटु

Antonym: (in) **harmony** (with) (noun) – singing or playing different notes at the same time to make a pleasant sound स्वर का मेल

- **Euphony** (noun) – The quality of being pleasing to the ear, especially through a harmonious combination of words, melodiousness, musicality. मधुरता
- **Alimony** (noun) – A husband's or wife's court-ordered provision for a spouse after separation or divorce; maintenance. गुजारा भत्ता
- **Bedlam** (noun) – A scene of uproar and confusion, chaos, pandemonium, mayhem. कोलाहल

As per the option, Option D is most appropriate because before the blank there is a preposition "in" which fit with the collocation "in harmony with" and it is also a antonym of 'Cacophony' and 'Euphony' is also a antonym of Cacophony but as per the filler the most appropriate option is D.

14. D) **Tiny** (adjective) - Extremely small in size or amount. अत्यंत छोटा

- **Thin** (adjective) - Having little, or too little, flesh or fat on the body; not thick. पतला
- **Few** (adjective) - Not many; a small number of. कुछ
- **Slender** (adjective) - Gracefully thin; slim; delicate in form. पतली काया

15. D) **Exit poll** (noun) - A survey of voters taken immediately after they have exited the polling stations, typically used for predicting the outcome of an election before the official results are available. निकासी मतदान सर्वेक्षण

- **Census** (noun) - An official count or survey of a population, typically recording various details of individuals. जनगणना
- **Consensus** (noun) - General agreement among the members of a group or community. सहमति
- **Results** (noun) - The outcome or consequence of an action, event, or process; especially, final scores or findings in a contest or study. परिणाम

16. D) **Repulsive** (adjective) – Causing a strong feeling of dislike or disgust; unpleasant, offensive, repugnant. घृणित

Antonym: **Pleasant** (adjective) – Giving a sense of happy satisfaction or enjoyment; agreeable, enjoyable, nice, pleasing. सुखद

- **Steadfast** (adjective) – Resolutely or dutifully firm and unwavering; loyal, faithful, committed, devoted. दृढ़निश्चयी
- **Superfluous** (adjective) – Unnecessary, especially through being more than enough; surplus, nonessential, redundant. अनावश्यक
- **Hopeless** (adjective) – Feeling or causing despair about something; despairing, despondent, pessimistic. निराशाजनक

17. D) The incorrectly spelled word in the sentence is '**Exarcerbating**.' The correct spelling is 'Exacerbating,' तेज़ हो रहा है

18. C) **Her decision will have been accepted by her family by next year.**

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है और Verb को उसी Tense के Passive रूप में बदला जाता है। दिए गए वाक्य में "will have accepted" से पता चलता है कि Tense Future Perfect है। Active वाक्य में "Her family" Subject है, "will have accepted" Verb है और "her decision" Object है। Passive में Object "Her decision" Subject बनता है और Verb को will have been accepted (Future Perfect Passive) में बदला जाता है तथा Agent "by her family" के रूप में आता है।

- To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence, and the verb is changed into the passive form of the same tense. In the given sentence, "will have accepted" shows the Future Perfect tense. "Her family" is the subject, "will have accepted" is the verb, and "her decision" is the object. In the passive form, "her decision" becomes the subject and the verb changes to will have been accepted, with the agent added as "by her family."

19. B) "I had to go home that day because I had been feeling unwell since the day before, and my parents were waiting for me," the student said to his friend.

Active से Direct Speech में बदलने के लिए, Reported Speech को उसके मूल रूप में वापस बदला जाता है। Indirect Speech में Tense, Pronoun और Time-expressions बदले हुए होते हैं, जिन्हें Direct Speech में convert करते समय वापस original रूप में लाया जाता है। दिए गए वाक्य में the student Speaker है, told his friend Reporting verb है और पूरा भाग that-clause Reported Speech है जिसमें had to go, that day, the day before, had been feeling और were waiting जैसे बदल हुए रूप उपस्थित हैं।

Direct Speech में बदलने पर had to go (obligation) का रूप बना रहता है, that day → today, the day before → yesterday, और Pronoun वापस first-person I में convert होता है क्योंकि Speaker वही है।

- To change a sentence from Indirect to Direct Speech, the reported speech is restored to its original form. Tense shifts, pronoun changes, and time expressions used in indirect speech are reverted back. In the given sentence, the student is the speaker, told his friend is the reporting verb, and the entire clause is the reported speech. Forms like had to go, that day, the day before, had been feeling, and were waiting appear due to indirect conversion. When converting back to direct speech, had to go (obligation) remains, that day → today, the day before → yesterday, and the pronoun returns to I as the speaker is the student himself.

20. D) 'fattest ones' के बदले 'fatter ones' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ तुलना की जा रही है कि पतले शरीरों को मोटे शरीरों की तुलना में अधिक कैलोरीज की जरूरत होती है। जबकि 'fattest' एक Superlative Degree है जिसका use तीन या तीन से अधिक वस्तुओं/व्यक्तियों में से सबसे अधिक विशेषता वाले को दर्शाने के लिए होता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।

- 'fatter ones' will be used instead of 'fattest ones' because there is a comparison being made that leaner bodies need more calories compared to fatter bodies. 'Fattest' is a superlative degree used to indicate the most extreme among three or more things, which is not appropriate here as the comparison only involves two categories.

21. A) **oppression**

Subjugation means the act of bringing someone under domination, control, or bondage, which is synonymous with oppression or enslavement under colonial rule. Liberation (freedom), sovereignty (supreme power), and autonomy (self-governance) are all antonyms representing independence rather than colonial servitude.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ oppression का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि subjugation का meaning 'अधीनता', 'गुलामी' या 'दमन' (oppression) होता है। पैसेज में औपनिवेशिक शासन के तहत भारत की गुलामी का वर्णन है। Liberation (मुक्ति), sovereignty (संप्रभुता), और autonomy (स्वायत्तता) तीनों इसके विलोम शब्द हैं जो स्वतंत्रता को दर्शाते हैं।

22. C) posed

Posed is the correct simple past tense verb. The main clause sets the narrative strictly in the past ("remains one of the strangest acts... writing anonymously about the dangers that his own popularity posed to the country"). Pose and poses are present tense forms, failing to match the historical past frame. Posing is a participle that lacks a finite verb structure.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ posed का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि वाक्य की घटना अतीत (1937) का वर्णन करती है, जहाँ साधारण past tense verb की आवश्यकता है। Pose और poses present tense रूप हैं, जो भूतकाल के विवरण से मेल नहीं खाते। Posing एक participle है जो बिना auxiliary verb के मुख्य क्रिया नहीं बन सकता।

23. B) Malevolent

Benevolent means well-meaning, kindly, or charitable. Its direct antonym is Malevolent, which means having or showing a wish to do evil to others. Kindhearted, Generous, and Compassionate are synonyms of benevolent.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ Malevolent का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि benevolent का meaning 'परोपकारी' या 'दयालु' होता है, और इसका विलोम (antonym) Malevolent ('दुष्ट' या 'द्वेषपूर्ण') है। Kindhearted (दयालु), Generous (उदार), और Compassionate (सहानुभूतिपूर्ण) तीनों इसके पर्यायवाची (synonyms) हैं।

24. C) from

From is the correct preposition in the idiomatic spatial contrast "imposed from above" versus "emerges from below". By, over, and into do not form the standard directional prepositional pairing with "above" in this political context.

In Hindi:

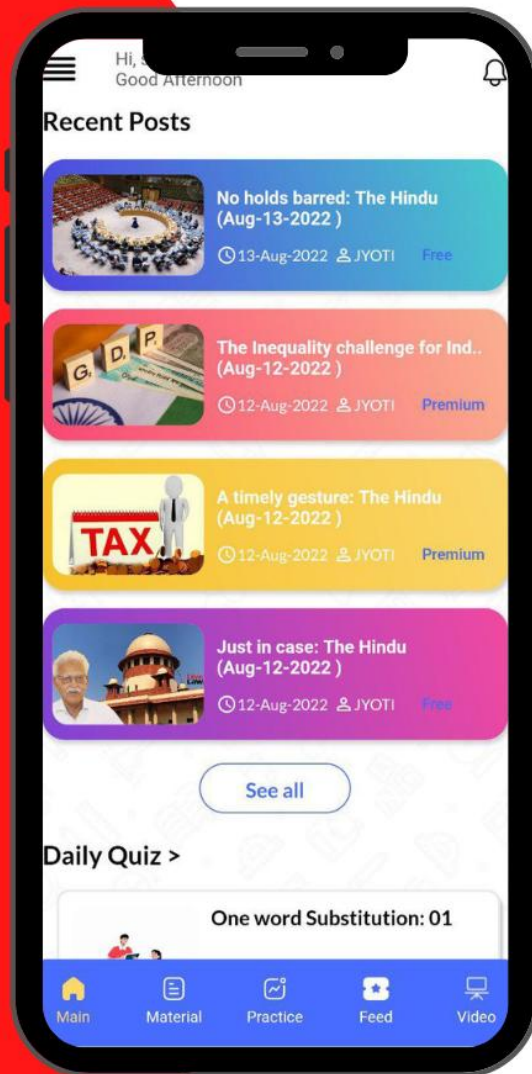
- यहाँ from का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि सही idiomatic phrase "imposed from above" (ऊपर से थोपा हुआ) होता है, जो आगे आने वाले "emerges from below" (नीचे से उभरना) के साथ संतुलन बनाता है। By, over, और into इस दिशात्मक अभिव्यक्ति के लिए सही preposition नहीं हैं।

25. A) longing

Yearning means a feeling of intense longing, craving, or desire for something (longing of ordinary people). Disgust (repulsion), Apathy (lack of interest), and Dread (great fear) represent negative or indifferent emotions that contradict the desire to surrender responsibility to a charismatic leader.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ longing का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि yearning का meaning 'तीव्र इच्छा', 'लालायित होना' या 'तड़प' (longing) होता है। आम जनता में नेता के प्रति जो गहरी लालसा (longing) थी, उसका वर्णन है। Disgust (घृणा), Apathy (उदासीनता), और Dread (डर) तीनों इस संदर्भ के विपरीत हैं।



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