

## Stop the war: On the U.N. Security Council's call for a Gaza ceasefire

Israel must **heed** the UNSC **resolution** for a ceasefire

Five and half months after Israel's **assault** on Gaza began, in which 32,000 Palestinians have been killed, another 74,000 injured, more than 90% of the **enclave's** population **displaced** and nearly all of them pushed into a **devastating** hunger crisis, the U.N. Security Council (UNSC), on March 25, **called for** "an immediate ceasefire" and release of all **hostages** held by Hamas. **The United States**, which has **vetoed** every U.N. resolution earlier that called for an immediate ceasefire in Gaza, **abstained** this time, **signalling** a change in the Biden administration's policy towards the war. All other **members** of the UNSC, including Britain, which until recently had **resisted** calls to **back** a ceasefire, **voted** for the resolution. Israel responded angrily, cancelling a planned visit of two of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's close cabinet **aides** to Washington, and, backed by China and Russia, blasting the resolution, for not **conditioning** a ceasefire on the release of hostages. But **beneath the anger** and **outburst lies** Israel's weakness. Israeli leaders have repeatedly said in recent weeks that an **invasion** of Rafah, the southernmost town where some 1.4 million Palestinians have been **cramped into**, **was in the offing**. It would be highly inappropriate, after 14 members of the UNSC called for an immediate ceasefire, for Israel to launch an attack on Rafah, which could **end up** in another **bloodbath**.

The latest war was **triggered** by Hamas's October 7 cross-border attack where at least 1,200 Israelis were killed. Israel had the **sympathies** and **solidarity** of the world on that day. But what Israel did in subsequent months was to punish the entire population of Gaza for what Hamas did, which turned international public opinion against it. If Israel makes an **objective assessment** of the situation, it should immediately **abide by** the UNSC resolution and declare a ceasefire. The October 7 attack itself was a massive intelligence and security failure for which Mr. Netanyahu should take responsibility. Instead of doing that, he went to war with full force, without proper achievable targets. After months-long fighting, Israel has turned much of Gaza into **rubble**, but has neither destroyed Hamas nor rescued hostages. The **prolonged** war has created **fissures** within the Netanyahu cabinet. The Prime Minister is immensely unpopular and his **coalition** partners are at war with one another. The war has also increased Israel's **isolation**, with tensions rising in its ties even with its close partners, including the U.S. If Israel continues the war with **no clear end in sight**, it will only worsen the domestic and international challenges it is facing, besides killing more Palestinians in the defenceless, **battered**, **besieged**, **bombed-out** Gaza. Mr. Netanyahu faces two choices. He can take the message from the UNSC seriously, stop the war, allow urgent **humanitarian assistance** into Gaza and continue talks with Hamas through international **mediators** for both the release of all hostages and the **withdrawal** of his **troops** from the enclave. Or, he can continue to lead his country **in the dark** in a **state** of permanent war.

[Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Ceasefire** (noun) – Truce, Armistice, Suspension, Peace, Halt युद्धविराम
2. **Heed** (verb) – Pay attention to, Consider, Take notice of, Observe, Follow ध्यान देना
3. **Resolution** (noun) – a formal decision that is taken after a vote by a group of people प्रस्ताव
4. **Assault** (noun) – Attack, Onslaught, Aggression, Offensive, Incursion आक्रमण
5. **Enclave** (noun) – Territory, Region, Area, Sector, District क्षेत्र
6. **Displace** (verb) – Remove, Relocate, Evict, Expel, Dislodge विस्थापित करना
7. **Devastating** (adjective) – Destructive, Catastrophic, Ruinous, Damaging, Harmful विनाशकारी
8. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – Demand, Require, Need, Necessitate, Request मांग करना
9. **Hostage** (noun) – Captive, Prisoner, Detainee, Abductee, Seized person बंधक
10. **Veto** (verb) – Reject, Disallow, Overrule, Prohibit, Block अधिकृत रूप से मना कर देना
11. **Abstain** (verb) – Refrain, Withhold, Desist, Avoid, Eschew परहेज करना
12. **Signal** (verb) – Indicate, Signify, Denote, Show, Gesture संकेत देना
13. **Resist** (verb) – Oppose, Withstand, Defend against, Stand up to, Fight against प्रतिरोध करना
14. **Back** (verb) – Support, Endorse, Uphold, Stand by, Defend समर्थन करना
15. **Aides** (noun) – Assistants, Helpers, Supporters, Allies, Associates सहायक
16. **Condition** (verb) – Stipulate, Specify, Dictate, Require, Impose शर्त लगाना
17. **Beneath the anger** (phrase) – Underlying the anger, Below the surface of anger, Hidden beneath the anger, Concealed by the anger, Masking the anger गुस्से के नीचे
18. **Outburst** (noun) – a sudden forceful expression of emotion, especially anger भड़ास
19. **Lie** (verb) – Be remain, exist, होना
20. **Invasion** (noun) – Incursion, Attack, Intrusion, Entry, Occupation आक्रमण
21. **Cramp into** (phrasal verb) – Squeeze into, Crowd into, Stuff into, Pack into, Jam into को जकड़ लेना
22. **In the offing** (phrase) – Imminent, Approaching, Near, Forthcoming, On the horizon निकट भविष्य में
23. **End up** (phrasal verb) – Conclude, Finish, Result in, Culminate in, Lead to अंत में होना

24. **Bloodbath** (noun) – Massacre, Slaughter, Carnage, Killing, Bloodshed नरसंहार
25. **Trigger** (verb) – Activate, Initiate, Start, Provoke, Set off प्रेरित करना
26. **Sympathise** (verb) – Empathize, Compassionate, Pity, Feel for, Support सहानुभूति रखना
27. **Solidarity** (noun) – Unity, Support, Cohesion, Togetherness, Harmony एकजुटता
28. **Objective** (adjective) – Impartial, Unbiased, Neutral, Fair, Detached निष्पक्ष
29. **Assessment** (noun) – Evaluation, Appraisal, Estimation, Analysis, Judgment आकलन
30. **Abide** (by) (verb) – Comply with, Adhere to, Follow, Observe, Respect पालन करना
31. **Rubble** (noun) – Debris, Ruins, Wreckage, Remains, Detritus मलबा
32. **Prolonged** (adjective) – Extended, Lengthy, Long-lasting, Drawn-out, Protracted लंबा खिंचना
33. **Fissure** (noun) – a state of incompatibility or disagreement. असहमति, मतभेद
34. **Coalition** (noun) – Alliance, Union, Partnership, League, Confederation गठबंधन
35. **Isolation** (noun) – Separation, Solitude, Seclusion, Confinement, Quarantine एकांत
36. **No end in sight** (phrase) – Indefinite, Endless, Unceasing, Unending, Unlimited अंत का कोई संकेत नहीं
37. **Battered** (adjective) – Damaged, Beaten, Bruised, Worn, Abused क्षतिग्रस्त
38. **Besieged** (adjective) – Surrounded, Encircled, Blockaded, Hemmed in, Under siege घेराबंदी
39. **Bombed-out** (adjective) – Destroyed, Ruined, Devastated, Shattered, Wrecked बम से ध्वस्त
40. **Humanitarian** (adjective) – Compassionate, Benevolent, Charitable, Altruistic, Philanthropic मानवीय
41. **Assistance** (noun) – Help, Aid, Support, Relief, Backing सहायता
42. **Mediator** (noun) – Intermediary, Go-between, Negotiator, Peacemaker, Conciliator मध्यस्थ
43. **Withdrawal** (noun) – Retreat, Pullout, Exit, Departure, Disengagement वापसी
44. **Troop** (noun) – Soldiers, Military unit, Force, Battalion, Regiment सैनिकों का दल
45. **In the dark** (phrase) – Uninformed, Ignorant, Unaware, Unenlightened, Oblivious अंधेरे में
46. **State** (noun) – Condition, Situation, Circumstance, Status, Position स्थिति

## Summary of the Editorial

1. The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) called for an immediate ceasefire in Gaza and the release of all hostages held by Hamas on March 25.
2. The conflict began five and a half months ago, resulting in 32,000 Palestinian deaths, 74,000 injuries, and the displacement of over 90% of Gaza's population.
3. The United States, which previously vetoed U.N. resolutions calling for a ceasefire, abstained from voting this time, indicating a change in the Biden administration's policy.
4. All other UNSC members, including Britain, voted in favor of the resolution.
5. Israel responded angrily to the resolution, canceling a planned visit of two cabinet aides to Washington and criticizing the lack of a condition for the ceasefire on the release of hostages.
6. Israeli leaders have hinted at a potential invasion of Rafah, a town housing 1.4 million Palestinians, which would likely result in significant casualties.
7. The current war was triggered by a cross-border attack by Hamas on October 7, where at least 1,200 Israelis were killed.
8. Israel's subsequent actions, including punishing the entire population of Gaza, have turned international public opinion against it.
9. Israel is urged to abide by the UNSC resolution and declare a ceasefire, taking responsibility for the intelligence and security failure that led to the October 7 attack.
10. After months of fighting, Israel has not achieved its objectives, with Gaza largely in ruins, Hamas not destroyed, and hostages not rescued.
11. The war has created internal divisions within the Israeli government, with Prime Minister Netanyahu facing unpopularity and coalition partners in conflict.
12. The conflict has increased Israel's isolation, straining its relationships with close partners, including the U.S.
13. Continuing the war without a clear end in sight poses domestic and international challenges for Israel, and will result in further Palestinian casualties.
14. Netanyahu faces a choice: heed the UNSC's call for a ceasefire and engage in talks with Hamas through international mediators or continue a state of permanent war.
15. The editorial urges Israel to stop the war, allow humanitarian assistance into Gaza, and seek a resolution through dialogue.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The effectiveness of the U.N. Security Council
  - B. The consequences of war and the need for a ceasefire
  - C. The role of international mediators in conflict resolution
  - D. The impact of war on domestic politics
2. **According to the passage, what is the primary reason behind the U.N. Security Council's call for an immediate ceasefire in Gaza?**
  - A. To initiate a peace negotiation between Israel and Palestine.
  - B. To address the humanitarian crisis caused by the displacement and hunger of Gaza's population.
  - C. To prevent further military aggression from Israel towards Gaza.
  - D. To support the Biden administration's change in policy towards the war.
3. **What was the reaction of Israel to the U.N. Security Council's resolution for a ceasefire in Gaza?**
  - A. Israel immediately agreed to the ceasefire and began peace negotiations.
  - B. Israel rejected the resolution and continued its military operations in Gaza.
  - C. Israel conditioned the ceasefire on the release of hostages held by Hamas.
  - D. Israel proposed an alternative resolution to address the conflict.
4. **Identify whether the given statements are true or false.**
  - A. The UN Security Council has called for a ceasefire in Gaza, which Israel is urged to heed.
  - B. The prolonged war in Gaza has unified the Israeli cabinet and bolstered Israel's international relationships.
    - A. A is true and B is false.
    - B. A is false and B is true.
    - C. Neither A nor B is true.
    - D. Both A and B are true.
5. **Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the passage regarding the impact of Israel's actions on international public opinion?**
  - (i) Israel's initial response to the October 7 attack garnered global sympathy.
  - (ii) The punitive measures taken by Israel against the entire population of Gaza led to a shift in international public opinion.
  - (iii) The prolongation of the war has not significantly influenced Israel's standing in the global community.
    - A. i only
    - B. ii only
    - C. i and ii
    - D. i, ii, and iii
6. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
  - A. Wrestler
  - B. Accompaniment

- C. Debatable  
D. Discrepancy
7. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
Mohan unknowingly altered salt instead of sugar to the dessert making it taste terrible.  
A. added salt instead of sugar  
B. anguished salt instead of sugar  
C. amplified salt instead of sugar  
D. abridged salt instead of sugar
8. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**  
The actor decided to live life in the fast lane.  
A. Dropping charges of crime  
B. A life filled with excitement  
C. Racing away to the moon  
D. A life of extreme speed
9. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**  
Sanjana rubbed her eyes hardly  
A. Sanjana  
B. rubbed  
C. hardly  
D. her eyes
10. **Select the most appropriate idiom to fill in the blank.**  
I asked my friend to \_\_\_\_\_ against her employers who are doing wrong to her.  
A. fine words butter no parsnips  
B. finders keepers, losers weepers  
C. fight the good fight  
D. fight fire with fire
11. **Parts of the following sentence have been underlined and given as options. Select the option that contains a misspelt word.**  
The single most important factor that distinguishes those of us who succed in any venture and those of us who don't is this 'instant coffee' attitude.  
A. venture  
B. attitude  
C. distinguishes  
D. Succed
12. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**  
A night alone / in a hotel / can be lonely prospect  
A. can be lonely prospect

- B. A night alone  
C. No error  
D. in a hotel
13. **Parts of the given sentence have been underlined. One of them contains an error. The underlined parts are given as options with some changes. Select the option that correctly rectifies the error.**  
The new restaurant on Main Street is cheap than the old one.  
A. the older one  
B. in Main Street  
C. newer restaurant  
D. is cheaper than
14. **Parts of the following sentence have been underlined and given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**  
My relatives shall have reached Amritsar by now.  
A. My  
B. by now  
C. shall  
D. Reached
15. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
Group of bees  
A. Gaggle  
B. Shoal  
C. Swarm  
D. Pack
16. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.  
Crude  
A. Patient  
B. Refined  
C. Primitive  
D. Observant
17. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
Can you quote any \_\_\_\_\_ in your favour?  
A. answer  
B. summary  
C. lines  
D. Precedent
18. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.  
A. Insurance  
B. Assasin  
C. Mischievous  
D. Inexpressible
19. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Buying a new car can cost an arm and a leg.

- A. Be free
- B. Be affordable
- C. Be reasonable
- D. Be expensive

20. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.

Insist

- A. Persist
- B. Resist
- C. Heist
- D. Assist

**Comprehension:**

**In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.**

There are several reasons why people might 1) \_\_\_\_\_ that homework is an unnecessary burden on children. Firstly, there is evidence to support the idea that homework 2) \_\_\_\_\_ nothing to improve educational outcomes. Countries such as Finland, where school children are not given homework, regularly top international educational league tables and outperform nations where setting homework is the norm. Secondly, many parents would agree that the school day is already 3) \_\_\_\_\_, and leaves their children too tired to do further study when they return home. 4) \_\_\_\_\_, it is recognised that play time is just as 5) \_\_\_\_\_ as study time from the perspective of brain development.

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

- A. be argues
- B. have argue
- C. argues
- D. Argue

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

- A. will does
- B. has do
- C. does
- D. Do

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

- A. long enough
- B. big enough
- C. not enough
- D. enough of

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

- A. Similarly
- B. Normally
- C. Finally
- D. Usually

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

- A. soon
- B. beneficial
- C. bad
- D. confidential

## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

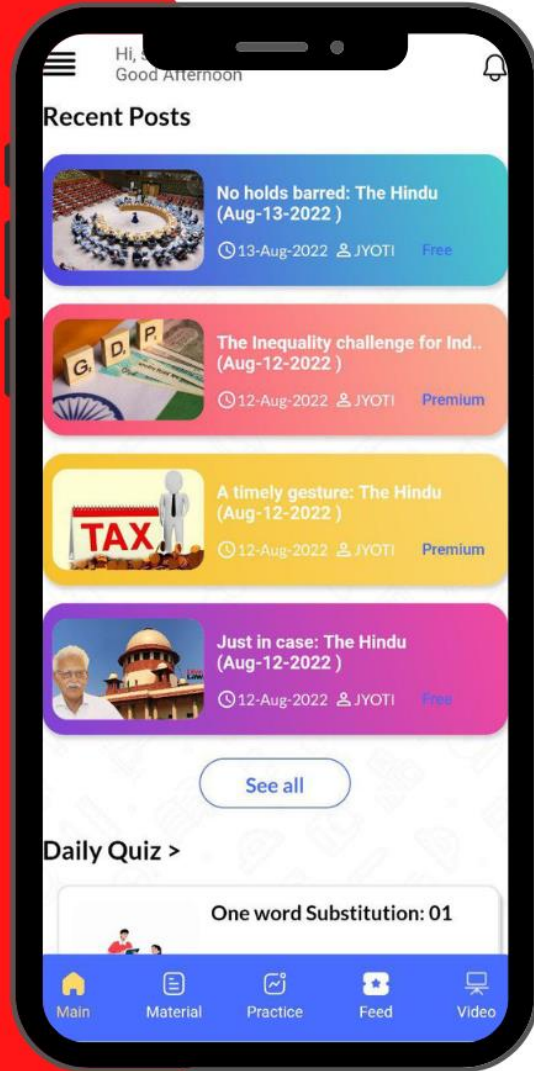
## Explanations

- B) The consequences of war and the need for a ceasefire**  
 The main theme of the passage is the consequences of war and the need for a ceasefire. The passage discusses the devastating impact of the war on Gaza, the high number of casualties, the displacement of the population, and the international calls for an immediate ceasefire. It emphasizes the importance of abiding by the U.N. Security Council resolution to declare a ceasefire and the need for urgent humanitarian assistance in Gaza.
- B) To address the humanitarian crisis caused by the displacement and hunger of Gaza's population.**  
 The passage mentions that the U.N. Security Council called for "an immediate ceasefire" following the severe humanitarian crisis in Gaza, where 32,000 Palestinians have been killed, 74,000 injured, more than 90% of the population displaced, and nearly all pushed into a devastating hunger crisis. This indicates that the primary reason for the call for a ceasefire is to address the humanitarian crisis in the region.
- C) Israel conditioned the ceasefire on the release of hostages held by Hamas.**  
 The passage states that Israel responded angrily to the U.N. Security Council's resolution for a ceasefire, cancelling a planned visit of cabinet aides to Washington and blasting the resolution for not conditioning a ceasefire on the release of hostages. This indicates that Israel's reaction was to condition the ceasefire on the release of hostages held by Hamas.
- A) A is true and B is false.**  
 A is true because the passage explicitly states that the UN Security Council (UNSC) has called for a Gaza ceasefire, urging Israel to comply with the resolution for a ceasefire. This indicates the international community's desire for peace and the end of hostilities, reflecting the passage's focus on the need for Israel to make an objective assessment and consider a ceasefire.  
 B is false because, contrary to what the statement suggests, the passage indicates that the prolonged war has not unified the Israeli cabinet but has instead created fissures within it. Additionally, Israel's international relationships have been strained, not bolstered, as the war has increased Israel's isolation and tensions with close partners, including the U.S. This highlights the detrimental impact of the prolonged conflict on Israel's domestic political cohesion and its international standing.
- C) i and ii**  
 The passage indicates that Israel initially had the sympathy and solidarity of the world following the October 7 attack by Hamas (inference i). However, the subsequent actions of punishing the entire population of Gaza turned international public opinion against Israel (inference ii). There is no mention of the prolongation of the war not influencing Israel's standing in the global community, making inference iii incorrect.
- B) The INCORRECTLY spelt word is 'Accompaniment'. संगत, सहायक ध्वनि।**

7. A) 'altered salt instead of sugar' के बदले 'added salt instead of sugar' का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि 'alter' का अर्थ होता है 'बदलना', जो इस कंटेक्स्ट में सही नहीं है। मोहन ने मिलाया था नमक डेजर्ट में, इसलिए 'added' शब्द सही होगा।
- 'added salt instead of sugar' will be used instead of 'altered salt instead of sugar' because 'alter' means 'to change,' which is not appropriate in this context. Mohan added salt to the dessert, so the word 'added' would be the correct choice.
8. B) **in the fast lane** (idiom) – A life filled with excitement **जीवन में उत्तराधिकार भरी हुई रहती है।**
9. C) 'hardly' के बदले 'hard' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'hardly' का अर्थ होता है "शायद ही" जबकि यहाँ पर आँखों को मजबूती से पोंछने का अर्थ है, इसलिए 'hard' सही शब्द होगा।
- 'hard' will be used instead of 'hardly' because 'hardly' means "scarcely or barely" whereas here the context is about rubbing the eyes firmly, hence 'hard' is the correct word.
10. C) **Fight the good fight** (idiom) - To strive to uphold righteousness, moral integrity, or just cause; to battle against something unjust or wrong. **सही लड़ाई लड़ना**
- Fine words butter no parsnips** (idiom) – Good words or praise do not substitute for practical help or material benefits. शब्दों से कोई ठोस फायदा नहीं होता
  - Finders keepers, losers weepers** (idiom) – The person who finds something can keep it, and the person who lost it has no right to it. जो चीज़ मिल जाए वह उसी की होती है, खोने वाला रोता रह जाता है
  - Fight fire with fire** (idiom) - To use similar methods to oppose someone or something. समान तकनीक का इस्तेमाल करके किसी का मुकाबला करना
11. D) The correct spelling of 'Succed' is '**Succeed सफल होना**
12. A) 'can be a lonely prospect' **होना चाहिए** 'can be lonely prospect' के **बजाय** क्योंकि 'prospect' यहाँ एक singular noun है और इसके सामने एक indefinite article 'a' का प्रयोग होना चाहिए। अतः, वाक्य में त्रुटि भाग 'A' में है।
- 'can be a lonely prospect' should be used instead of 'can be lonely prospect' because 'prospect' here is a singular noun, and it should have an indefinite article 'a' in front of it. Hence, the error is in part 'A'.
13. D) is cheap than' के बदले 'is cheaper than' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ सही Comparative Degree का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए; जैसे— The new restaurant on Main Street is cheaper than the old one.
- 'is cheaper than' will be used instead of 'is cheap than' because the correct Comparative Degree should be used here; Like— The new restaurant on Main Street is cheaper than the old one.
14. C) 'shall' के बदले 'must' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर माना जा रहा है कि यह घटना पहले हो चुकी होगी। 'shall have' का प्रयोग भविष्य की घटना को दर्शाने के लिए होता है।

- 'must' will be used instead of 'shall' because it is assumed that the event has already occurred. 'shall have' is used to indicate a future event.
15. C) **Swarm** (noun) – A large group or number of insects, especially when in motion. झुंड
- **Gaggle** (noun) – A group of geese when they are on the ground or in water. बत्तखों का झुण्ड
  - **Shoal** (noun) – A large group of fish swimming together. मछलियों का झुंड
  - **Pack** (noun) – A group of wild animals, especially wolves, living and hunting together. जानवरों का झुंड
16. B) **Crude** (adjective) – Raw, unprocessed, unrefined, basic. कच्चा
- Antonym: Refined** (adjective) – Processed, polished, cultured, sophisticated. परिष्कृत, शुद्ध
- **Patient** (adjective) – Able to accept or tolerate delay, problems, or suffering without becoming annoyed or anxious. धैर्यशील
  - **Primitive** (adjective) – Early in the history of the world or of humankind, basic, simple. प्राचीन
  - **Observant** (adjective) – Paying close attention to; noticing much. सावधान
17. D) 'Precedent' का use होगा क्योंकि "precedent" का अर्थ होता है पूर्वादश, या पहले हुए किसी केस का निर्णय, जो आगामी केसेस के लिए मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करता है। Sentence में पूछा गया है कि क्या आप अपने पक्ष में कोई \_\_\_\_\_ quote कर सकते हैं, इसलिए 'Precedent' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Answer' का अर्थ होता है उत्तर, 'Summary' का अर्थ होता है सारांश, और 'Lines' का अर्थ होता है लाइनें, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Precedent' should be used because it means a previous case or example that provides guidance for similar situations in the future. The sentence is asking if you can quote any \_\_\_\_\_ in your favour, making 'precedent' the most fitting here. Whereas, 'Answer' means a response, 'Summary' means a brief statement or account, and 'Lines' means sentences or phrases, which are not appropriate in this context.
18. B) The incorrectly spelt word among the given options is '**Assasin**'. The correct spelling is 'Assassin'. अर्तंतकी, गुप्त हत्यारा
19. D) **cost an arm and a leg** (idiomatic expression) – Be expensive बहुत महंगा है
20. A) **Insist** (verb) – To demand something forcefully, not accepting refusal, to strongly state the need for something. जोर देना
- Synonym: Persist** (verb) – To continue in an opinion or course of action in spite of difficulty or opposition. जारी रहना
- **Resist** (verb) – To fight against something or someone; to refrain from doing something. प्रतिरोध करना
  - **Heist** (noun) – A robbery or burglary, especially an armed one. चोरी
  - **Assist** (verb) – To help someone, typically by doing a share of the work. मदद करना'.

21. D) **Argue**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह sentence plural form में है ("people might"), और इसके लिए base form की verb 'argue' सही है। 'Be argues', 'have argue', और 'argues' grammatically यहाँ पर incorrect हैं।
- **'Argue'** should be used because the sentence is in the plural form ("people might"), and the base form of the verb 'argue' is correct for this. 'Be argues', 'have argue', and 'argues' are grammatically incorrect in this context.
22. C) **'does'** होना चाहिए क्योंकि "homework does nothing to improve educational outcomes" इस sentence के लिए सही व्याकरणिक संरचना है। 'Will does', 'has do', और 'Do' इस context में गलत हैं और वाक्य में सही तरीके से फिट नहीं होते।
- **'does'** should be used because 'homework does nothing to improve educational outcomes' is the correct grammatical structure for the given sentence. 'Will does', 'has do', and 'Do' are incorrect in this context and don't fit properly in the sentence.
23. A) **'Long enough'** का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में school day की लंबाई की चर्चा हो रही है, और कैसे वह पहले ही इतना लंबा होता है कि बच्चे थक जाते हैं। 'Long' शब्द समय की अवधि को दर्शाता है, इसलिए 'long enough' यहाँ सही है। 'Big enough' size को दर्शाता है, 'not enough' की अभिप्रेत अपर्याप्त होती है जो इस context में सही नहीं है, और 'enough of' यहाँ गलत तरीके से प्रयुक्त होता है।
- **'Long enough'** should be used because the sentence is discussing the duration of the school day and how it is already so lengthy that children get exhausted. The term 'long' indicates duration, making 'long enough' apt here. 'Big enough' relates to size, 'not enough' implies insufficiency which doesn't fit in this context, and 'enough of' is improperly structured for this situation.
24. C) **Finally**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह वाक्यांश अगला और आखिरी मुद्दा प्रस्तुत करता है। पैरा में पहले दो reasons दिए गए हैं होमवर्क को बोझ के रूप में देखने के लिए, और 'Finally' उस धारा को समाप्त करने के लिए तीसरा reason प्रस्तुत करता है।
- **Finally**' is used to present the next and last point in a sequence. The paragraph has already provided two reasons for viewing homework as a burden, and 'Finally' introduces the third reason to conclude that sequence.
25. B) **Beneficial**' को use किया जाएगा क्योंकि "beneficial" का अर्थ होता है लाभकारी या फायदेमंद। Passage में बताया गया है कि खेलने का समय भी दिमाग के विकास के दृष्टिकोण से पढ़ाई के समय के बराबर महत्वपूर्ण है, इसलिए 'beneficial' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Soon' का अर्थ है जल्दी, 'Bad' का अर्थ है बुरा और 'Confidential' का अर्थ है गोपनीय, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **'Beneficial'** should be used because it means advantageous or helpful. The passage mentions that play time is as important as study time from the perspective of brain development, making 'beneficial' fitting here. Whereas, 'Soon' means shortly or in a short time, 'Bad' implies something negative, and 'Confidential' means private or secret, which don't fit in this context.



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