

## Hell on earth: On Israel and Gaza

The world should **restrain** Israel from **occupying** Gaza

**Gaza**, as the Red Cross has put it, **has** already become “hell on earth”. In 19 months, Israeli forces have killed more than 52,000 Palestinians in the **enclave**, most of them women and children. Nearly **all** of Gaza’s 2.3 million residents **have** been **displaced**, many, multiple times. Tens of thousands have been **wounded** in a territory that lacks even basic medical facilities. Israel has **imposed** a renewed **siege** on the 365-sq.-km **strip**, **deepening** an already **dire** hunger crisis, and threatening, as the UN Human Rights Office warned, the **viability** of the Palestinians continuing to live in Gaza. Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu’s government has decided to call up tens of thousands of **reservists** and launch an intensified ground offensive in the enclave, aimed at capturing and holding territory, and taking direct control of aid delivery. Israel has already **reduced to rubble** much of northern Gaza, and forcefully moved the over one million people who used to live there before the war began in October 2023. Now, Mr. Netanyahu says that as part of the new offensive, Palestinians would be moved again from their **makeshift** shelters and **refugee** camps. The Israeli government **claims** that “military pressure” is the only way to force Hamas to release the remaining **hostages**. But in the name of **combating** Hamas, Mr. Netanyahu has **unleashed** a **relentless assault** on the entire population of the Gaza Strip, even as the rest of the world watches **passively**.

Despite the use of **callous**, **inhumane** military **tactics**, which led the International Criminal Court to issue an arrest warrant against Mr. Netanyahu, Israel has faced little **resistance** from the most powerful nations. West Asia’s only nuclear power continues to receive weapons from its western allies. The Biden administration provided **consistent** military and diplomatic support **throughout** the war. And **President Donald Trump**, who once **threatened** to **empty out** the Palestinians from Gaza, **appears** to have given a **carte blanche** to Mr. Netanyahu. With no meaningful **restraints**, Mr. Netanyahu is now **poised to** make another **grave** mistake by expanding the offensive. Over the past 19 months of war, the best opportunity for peace was the implementation of the January 2025 **ceasefire** agreement. It required, in the second phase, Israel’s **withdrawal** from Gaza and Hamas releasing the remaining hostages. But Israel’s **refusal** and also Hamas’s refusal to **hand over** the hostages without Israeli **pull-back** led to the **resumption** of fighting. If Mr. Netanyahu proceeds with his plans, it will not just deepen the moral and **humanitarian** crisis but also **deal a devastating blow** to any attempt to end the conflict through talks. The world should show greater **moral** and institutional **courage** in **confronting** mass violence and forced **displacements perpetrated** by nation-states.

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Vocabulary

1. **Restrain** (verb) – control, restrict, curb, suppress, hold back रोकना
2. **Occupy** (verb) – seize, take over, capture, invade, hold कब्जा करना
3. **Enclave** (noun) – territory, zone, region, district, area संलग्न क्षेत्र
4. **Displaced** (adjective) – uprooted, evacuated, exiled, unsettled, removed विस्थापित
5. **Wound** (verb) – injure, hurt, damage, harm, maim घायल करना
6. **Impose** (verb) – enforce, inflict, apply, dictate, introduce थोपना
7. **Siege** (noun) – blockade, encirclement, isolation, assault, restriction घेराबंदी
8. **Strip** (noun) – belt, stretch, band, region, piece पट्टी
9. **Deepen** (verb) – intensify, worsen, aggravate, heighten, strengthen और गंभीर बनाना
10. **Dire** (adjective) – terrible, dreadful, disastrous, extreme, urgent भयानक
11. **Viability** (noun) – feasibility, workability, practicality, sustainability, possibility व्यवहार्यता
12. **Reservist** (noun) – backup soldier, part-time soldier, militia, auxiliary, standby आरक्षित सैनिक
13. **Reduce to rubble** (phrase) – demolish, destroy, flatten, ruin, devastate मलबे में बदल देना
14. **Makeshift** (adjective) – temporary, provisional, improvised, substitute, stopgap अस्थायी
15. **Refugee** (noun) – displaced person, asylum seeker, exile, evacuee, outcast शरणार्थी
16. **Claim** (noun) – assertion, declaration, statement, contention, allegation दावा
17. **Hostage** (noun) – captive, prisoner, detainee, pawn, abductee बंधक
18. **Unleash** (verb) – release, let loose, launch, trigger, initiate शुरू करना
19. **Relentless** (adjective) – unyielding, persistent, merciless, nonstop, ruthless निर्दय / लगातार
20. **Assault** (noun) – attack, offensive, strike, raid, aggression हमला
21. **Passively** (adverb) – indifferently, inertly, quietly, unresponsively, submissively निष्क्रिय रूप से
22. **Callous** (adjective) – insensitive, heartless, unfeeling, cold, ruthless कठोर / निर्दयी

23. **Inhumane** (adjective) – cruel, brutal, savage, heartless, barbaric अमानवीय
24. **Tactic** (noun) – strategy, method, approach, plan, procedure रणनीति
25. **Resistance** (noun) – opposition, defiance, fightback, rebellion, struggle विरोध
26. **Consistent** (adjective) – steady, regular, constant, reliable, uniform निरंतर
27. **Throughout** (preposition) – during, all over, across, from beginning to end पूरे समय
28. **Threaten** (verb) – endanger, intimidate, menace, risk, warn खतरा पैदा करना
29. **Empty out** (phrasal verb) – evacuate, clear, vacate, remove, depopulate खाली करना
30. **Carte blanche** (noun) – complete freedom to act as one wishes. पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता
31. **Restraint** (noun) – control, limitation, moderation, restriction, check संयम / रोक
32. **Poise** (to) (verb) – prepare, get ready, position, balance, be set तैयार होना
33. **Grave** (adjective) – serious, critical, severe, dangerous, alarming गंभीर
34. **Ceasefire** (noun) – truce, armistice, peace agreement, pause, halt युद्धविराम
35. **Withdrawal** (noun) – retreat, pullout, exit, disengagement, evacuation वापसी
36. **Refusal** (noun) – denial, rejection, noncompliance, reluctance, disobedience अस्वीकृति
37. **Hand over** (phrasal verb) – deliver, surrender, give, transfer, yield सौंपना
38. **Pull-back** (noun) – retreat, withdrawal, fallback, retraction, drawback पीछे हटना
39. **Resumption** (noun) – restart, continuation, recommencement, renewal, return पुनः आरंभ
40. **Humanitarian** (adjective) – compassionate, charitable, benevolent, philanthropic, social मानवीय
41. **Deal a blow** (phrase) – damage, harm, ruin, sabotage, hurt आघात पहुँचाना
42. **Devastating** (adjective) – destructive, ruinous, crushing, catastrophic, shocking विनाशकारी
43. **Moral** (noun) – ethics, principles, virtue, integrity, conscience नैतिकता
44. **Courage** (noun) – bravery, valour, boldness, fearlessness, determination साहस
45. **Confront** (verb) – face, challenge, oppose, encounter, tackle सामना करना

46. **Displacement** (noun) – eviction, removal, uprooting, dislocation, exile विस्थापन

47. **Perpetrate** (verb) – commit, carry out, inflict, execute, perform अपराध करना / अंजाम देना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. Gaza has become “hell on earth”, as described by the Red Cross, due to relentless Israeli military actions.
2. Over 52,000 Palestinians—mostly women and children—have been killed in the past 19 months.
3. Nearly all of Gaza’s 2.3 million residents have been displaced, many more than once.
4. Medical infrastructure in Gaza is nearly non-existent, worsening the humanitarian crisis.
5. Israel has re-imposed a siege, creating severe hunger and threatening Gaza’s livability.
6. Netanyahu’s government plans to intensify ground operations and take control of aid delivery.
7. Northern Gaza is in ruins, and over a million residents have been forcefully relocated.
8. The new offensive involves further displacement of Palestinians from refugee shelters.
9. Israel justifies the assault as necessary to pressure Hamas into releasing hostages.
10. However, the entire civilian population is suffering under this strategy.
11. International criticism has been muted, despite the ICC issuing an arrest warrant for Netanyahu.
12. Western allies, especially the U.S., have continued to supply weapons and diplomatic cover.
13. A January 2025 ceasefire deal offered the best peace chance but collapsed due to mutual refusal to cooperate.
14. Netanyahu’s current strategy, if continued, threatens both peace prospects and regional stability.
15. The global community must act, showing moral and institutional strength against mass violence and displacement.

## Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Critical and condemnatory
  - B. Neutral and informative
  - C. Optimistic and hopeful
  - D. Analytical and detached
2. **Who is primarily held responsible for the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Gaza according to the passage?**
  - A. Hamas leadership
  - B. The United Nations
  - C. Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's government
  - D. The Red Cross
3. **Why did the January 2025 ceasefire agreement fail to bring lasting peace, according to the passage?**
  - A. The UN failed to enforce the ceasefire.
  - B. Israel refused to withdraw from Gaza and Hamas refused to release hostages.
  - C. The ceasefire terms were not communicated clearly.
  - D. The Red Cross withdrew its humanitarian support.
4. **According to the passage, approximately how many Palestinians were killed by Israeli forces in Gaza over the 19-month period?**
  - A. 5,200
  - B. 23,000
  - C. 100,000
  - D. 52,000
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The military strategies used by Israel in Gaza
  - B. The humanitarian crisis in Gaza and international inaction
  - C. The history of the Israel-Palestine conflict
  - D. The political ambitions of Benjamin Netanyahu
6. **Select the correct spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

We do not expet Reema to follow all the rules from the first day of work.

  - A. expect
  - B. expact
  - C. expict
  - D. except
7. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**

Sushant looked blue in the face after the marathon

  - A. exhausted
  - B. sad

- C. happy  
D. good
8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
Something that is so extraordinary or unbelievable that it's hard to believe it
- A. Ordinary  
B. Incredible  
C. Horrible  
D. Exquisite
9. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**  
The students demonstrated their excitement by volunteering for community service.
- A. freedom  
B. ignorance  
C. anxiety  
D. enthusiasm
10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**  
The artist believes that this new collection of paintings / has being / a masterpiece that / will redefine contemporary art
- A. the artist believes that this new collection of paintings  
B. will redefine contemporary art  
C. has being  
D. a masterpiece that
11. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
A person who abstains from any sort of alcoholic drinks
- A. Veteran  
B. Teetotaller  
C. Samaritan  
D. Termagant
12. **The following sentence contains an error. Select the option that correctly rectifies the error.**  
His aunt who lives at America brought a lot of gifts for him and his sister.
- A. his aunt which lives  
B. and her sister  
C. in America brought a  
D. lot of gifts by him
13. **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.**  
Alaska in the USA / is the colder / of all the states.
- A. Alaska in the USA  
B. of all the states.  
C. Is the colder

- D. No error
14. **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.**  
The students were diligently / studying for their exams / for weeks before you arrived.
- A. Studying for their exams  
B. The students were diligently  
C. For weeks before you arrived  
D. No error
15. **In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.**  
Which flower do you like best?
- A. good  
B. most good  
C. better  
D. the best
16. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined phrase.**  
I should look into my past and decide what the next course of action should be
- A. Retrospect  
B. Prospect  
C. Introspect  
D. Disrespect
17. **Select the option with the correct spelling to replace the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
Polluted air can be dangeros, even if the pollutants are invisible
- A. dangerous  
B. dangeris  
C. dangeres  
D. dangerous
18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
Timid
- A. Modest  
B. Oppress  
C. Bold  
D. Humble
19. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
- A. Excess  
B. Aresst  
C. Express  
D. Harass
20. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.**

After the floods, Uttarakhand was in a \_\_\_\_\_(ravaged) condition

- A. influenced
- B. restored
- C. ratified
- D. languid

**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.**

A brigantine is a two-masted sailing vessel (1)\_\_\_\_\_ fore-and-aft rigging on the mainmast and square rigging on the foremast. The pirates that (2)\_\_\_\_\_ the Mediterranean in the sixteenth century loved it for its speed and ease of handling. The brigantine (3)\_\_\_\_\_ into a true sailing vessel in the waters of northern Europe. Although the words began to be used interchangeably, it was (4)\_\_\_\_\_ from the fully square-rigged brig by its gaff-rigged mainsail. True brigantines, for (5)\_\_\_\_\_, were defined as having square topsails above a gaffed mainsail

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
  - A. predicting
  - B. focusing
  - C. featuring
  - D. attending
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2**
  - A. integrated
  - B. transpired
  - C. fixed
  - D. ravaged
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
  - A. evolved
  - B. submitted
  - C. garnished
  - D. discharged
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
  - A. mourned
  - B. split
  - C. spill
  - D. Join
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
  - A. mention
  - B. case
  - C. instance
  - D. location

## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

### 1. A) Critical and condemnatory

The author adopts a highly critical tone towards the Israeli government's actions in Gaza, describing the situation as “hell on earth,” using strong phrases like “relentless assault,” “forcefully moved,” and “grave mistake.” The tone clearly condemns the actions of Israel and also criticizes the global response, especially Western powers.

B) Incorrect because the language is emotionally charged and clearly judgmental, not neutral.

C) Incorrect as the passage offers little to no hope; it portrays a bleak humanitarian crisis.

D) Incorrect because the passage is not emotionally detached or purely analytical; it is driven by strong moral judgment.

### 2. C) Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu’s government

The passage explicitly attributes the intensified ground offensive, mass displacement, and the deepening of the humanitarian crisis to Netanyahu’s government, stating that it has “unleashed a relentless assault on the entire population of the Gaza Strip.”

A: While Hamas is mentioned as holding hostages, the humanitarian crisis is directly linked to Israeli military actions.

B: The UN is depicted as a warning voice, not a responsible actor.

D: The Red Cross is only cited for describing the situation as “hell on earth”; they do not cause the crisis.

### 3. B) Israel refused to withdraw from Gaza and Hamas refused to release hostages.

The passage clearly states that “Israel’s refusal and also Hamas’s refusal to hand over the hostages without Israeli pull-back led to the resumption of fighting.”

A: The UN is mentioned as issuing warnings, not as an enforcing body.

C: There is no mention of unclear communication in the passage.

D: The Red Cross is only cited in descriptive terms, not in relation to the ceasefire.

### 4. D) 52,000

The passage explicitly states, “In 19 months, Israeli forces have killed more than 52,000 Palestinians in the enclave.”

A) 5,200 – Too low; does not match the figure.

B) 23,000 – Also too low; does not reflect the magnitude mentioned.

C) 100,000 – Too high; exceeds the number cited in the passage.

### 5. B) The humanitarian crisis in Gaza and international inaction

The passage focuses on the severe suffering of Palestinians, including mass killings, displacement, and lack of medical aid. It also criticizes global powers for failing to restrain Israel, emphasizing the lack of "moral and institutional courage."

- A) Incorrect because while military actions are mentioned, they are discussed in the context of humanitarian suffering, not as the central theme.
- C) Incorrect because the passage does not provide historical background; it focuses on current events.
- D) Incorrect because while Netanyahu's decisions are discussed, they are not the main focus; the humanitarian impact is.
6. A) The correct spelling of the underlined word '**expet**' is '**expect**', which means "to think or believe that something will happen or someone will do something" (उम्मीद करना, अपेक्षा करना).
7. A) **Blue in the face (idiom) – Exhausted थकान**
8. B) **Incredible (adjective) – Something that is so extraordinary or unbelievable that it's hard to believe अविश्वसनीय**
- **Ordinary (adjective) – Not special or unusual; normal साधारण**
  - **Horrible (adjective) – Extremely unpleasant or bad भयानक**
  - **Exquisite (adjective) – Extremely beautiful and delicate अति सुंदर**
9. D) **Excitement (noun) – A state of being enthusiastic, thrilled, or full of eagerness; exhilaration, joy. उत्साह / रोमांच**
- Synonym: Enthusiasm (noun) – Intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval; zeal, fervor, passion. उत्साह**
- **Freedom (noun): liberty, independence, autonomy, Sovereignty. स्वतंत्रता**
  - **Ignorance (noun): unawareness, cluelessness. अज्ञान**
  - **Anxiety (noun): A feeling of worry, nervousness, or unease about something; apprehension, distress. चिंता**
10. C) 'has being' के बदले 'has been' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'has been' Present Perfect Tense का रूप होता है और यह वाक्य के संदर्भ में सही बैठता है; जैसे— "The artist believes that this new collection of paintings has been a masterpiece that will redefine contemporary art."  
'has been' will be used instead of 'has being' because 'has been' is the form of Present Perfect Tense and fits correctly in the context of the sentence; Like— "The artist believes that this new collection of paintings has been a masterpiece that will redefine contemporary art."

11. B) **Teetotaler** (noun) – A person who abstains from any sort of alcoholic drinks. शराब का सेवन न करने वाला व्यक्ति
- **Veteran** (noun) – A person who has long experience in a particular field or profession. अनुभवी व्यक्ति
  - **Samaritan** (noun) – A charitable or helpful person who helps others, especially strangers. दयालु या मददगार व्यक्ति
  - **Termagant** (noun) – A quarrelsome, scolding, or nagging woman. झगड़ालू महिला
12. C) 'at America' के स्थान पर "**in America**" का use होगा क्योंकि देश (Country) का उल्लेख करते समय उचित Preposition "in" होता है। जैसे— "His aunt who lives in America brought a lot of gifts for him and his sister."  
'at America' will be replaced by 'in America' because the correct preposition for referring to a country is "in." Like— "His aunt who lives in America brought a lot of gifts for him and his sister."
13. C) 'is the colder' के बदले **is the coldest** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ Alaska की तुलना सभी राज्यों से हो रही है। Superlative Degree (coldest) का प्रयोग करना उचित है क्योंकि यह तुलना सभी राज्यों के बीच में की जा रही है। जैसे— "Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world." अतः वाक्य सही होगा: "Alaska in the USA is the coldest of all the states."  
'**is the coldest**' will be used instead of 'is the colder' because the comparison is made with all the states, requiring the Superlative Degree (coldest) to be used. The correct sentence will be: "Alaska in the USA is the coldest of all the states."
14. B) '**diligently**' का स्थान गलत है। English में manner के adverbs (जैसे 'diligently') को उस क्रिया या verb phrase के बाद रखा जाता है, जिसे वे modify करते हैं। सही वाक्य होगा "**The students were studying diligently.**"  
The adverb 'diligently' is incorrectly placed. In English, adverbs of manner, such as 'diligently,' are typically placed after the main verb or verb phrase they modify. The phrase should read: "**The students were studying diligently.**"
15. D) 'best' के बदले '**the best**' का use होगा क्योंकि Superlative Degree के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग अनिवार्य है। वाक्य में 'best' का अर्थ यह दर्शाता है कि तुलना एक समूह में सबसे उच्च स्तर की हो रही है, इसलिए 'the best' उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा। उदाहरण— Which player is the best in this tournament?  
'**the best**' will be used instead of 'best' because it is necessary to use 'the' before the superlative degree. In the sentence, 'best' indicates a comparison at the highest level within a group, so 'the best' is the correct choice. Example— Which player is the best in this tournament?

16. A) **Retrospect (noun)** – To look back at past events or situations, often to evaluate or learn from them.

- **Prospect (noun)** – The possibility or likelihood of some future event happening; संभावना
- **Disrespect (noun)** – Lack of respect or courtesy; अनादर
- **Introspect (verb)** – To examine one's own thoughts or feelings; आत्मकरना निरीक्षण-

17. D) The correct spelling of "**dangeros**" is "**Dangerous**", which means "able or likely to cause harm or injury" "खतरनाक, हानिकारक".

18. C) **Timid (adjective)** – Showing a lack of courage or confidence; easily frightened. डरपोक

**Antonym: Bold (adjective)** – Showing an ability to take risks; confident and courageous. साहसी

- **Modest (adjective):** Humble, unassuming, free from boastfulness. विनम्र
- **Oppress (verb):** To persecute, tyrannize, or burden someone. अत्याचार करना
- **Humble (adjective):** Modest, not arrogant or proud. विनम्र

19. B) The incorrectly spelt word is **Aresst (B)**, and the correct spelling is **Arrest**. किसी को हिरासत में लेना या रोकना।

20. B) **Ravaged (adjective)**, means: severely damaged, devastated, ruined, destroyed (बर्बाद, नष्ट).

**Antonym: Restored (adjective/verb):** Brought back to its original condition, repaired, rebuilt, rejuvenated. (पुनः स्थापित, मरम्मत किया गया)

- **Influenced (verb):** To have an effect on someone or something. प्रभावित करना
- **Ratified (verb):** To officially approve or confirm. पुष्टि करना, अनुमोदित करना
- **Languid (adjective):** Lacking energy, weak, slow. शिथिल, कमज़ोर

21. C) **Featuring'** का use होगा क्योंकि "featuring" का अर्थ है किसी वस्तु की मुख्य विशेषता को दिखाना। Sentence में mention है कि ब्रिगेटाइन "fore-and-aft rigging" और "square rigging" की विशेषता रखती है, इसलिए 'featuring' यहाँ सही है। Predicting' का अर्थ है पूर्वानुमान लगाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यह विशेषताओं का वर्णन नहीं करता। 'Focusing' का अर्थ है ध्यान केंद्रित करना, जो व्याकरण और संदर्भ के अनुसार मेल नहीं खाता। 'Attending' का अर्थ है उपस्थित होना या भाग लेना, जो यहां संदर्भ के अनुसार अनुपयुक्त है।

'Featuring' will be used because it means to highlight the primary attribute or aspect of something. The sentence mentions that a brigantine is defined by its "fore-and-aft rigging" and "square rigging," making 'featuring' correct. 'Predicting' means to forecast, which is

contextually incorrect as it doesn't describe characteristics. 'Focusing' means to concentrate, which is not grammatically or contextually fitting here. 'Attending' means to be present or participate, which doesn't align with the sentence's context.

22. D) **Ravaged** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "आक्रमण करना या विनाश करना"। sentence में यह संदर्भित है कि समुद्री डाकू (pirates) भूमध्य सागर में विनाश फैलाते थे, इसलिए 'ravaged' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Integrated' का अर्थ है "शामिल करना" या "एकीकृत करना," जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ समुद्री डाकूओं द्वारा किए गए विनाश की बात हो रही है। 'Transpired' का अर्थ है "घटना" या "सामना होना," जो वाक्य की भावना के साथ मेल नहीं खाता। 'Fixed' का अर्थ है "ठीक करना" या "स्थिर करना," जो समुद्री डाकूओं के आक्रमण के संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है।

**Ravaged** will be used because it means "to attack or destroy violently." The sentence discusses pirates who caused destruction in the Mediterranean, making "ravaged" the most suitable choice. 'Integrated' means "to incorporate or unify," which is irrelevant in the context of pirates attacking or causing destruction. 'Transpired' means "to occur or happen," which does not align with the intended meaning here. 'Fixed' means "to repair or stabilize," which is unrelated to the pirates' violent actions.

23. A) **Evolved** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है धीरे-धीरे किसी चीज़ में विकसित होना। Sentence में mention है कि यह जहाज़ धीरे-धीरे एक सच्चे नौकायन पोत के रूप में विकसित हुआ, इसलिए 'evolved' यहाँ सही है। 'Submitted' का अर्थ है प्रस्तुत करना, जो इस context में गलत है क्योंकि यहाँ विकास की बात हो रही है, न कि कुछ प्रस्तुत करने की। 'Garnished' का अर्थ है सजाना या अलंकृत करना, जो संदर्भ के अनुसार फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि यहाँ कोई सजावट की बात नहीं हो रही है। 'Discharged' का अर्थ है निकालना या खाली करना, जो जहाज़ के विकास के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

**Evolved** is appropriate because it means to gradually develop into a more advanced form. The sentence states that the brigantine developed into a true sailing vessel in the waters of northern Europe, making 'evolved' the correct choice. 'Submitted' means to present or offer, which does not align with the context as it talks about development, not submission. 'Garnished' refers to decoration or embellishment, which is irrelevant to the concept of development mentioned in the sentence. 'Discharged' means to release or empty, which does not fit in the context of a vessel developing

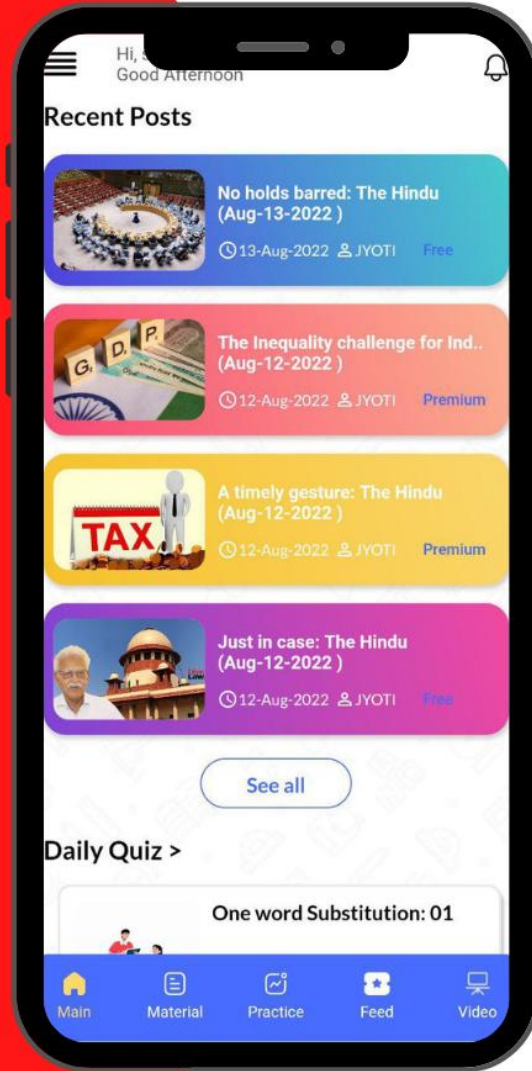
24. D) **Join** का use होगा क्योंकि "join" का अर्थ है जुड़ना या सम्मिलित होना। sentence में brigantine और fully square-rigged brig के बीच संबंध को बताया जा रहा है कि brigantine, अपने gaff-rigged mainsail के कारण, fully square-rigged brig से जुड़ी हुई थी। 'Mourned' (शोक करना) का संदर्भ गलत

है। 'Split' (विभाजित करना) और 'Spill' (गिराना) इस sentence के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं क्योंकि यहां विभाजन के बजाय संबंध की बात की जा रही है।

'Join' will be used because it means to connect or be associated with. The sentence discusses how the brigantine, due to its gaff-rigged mainsail, was connected to or associated with the fully square-rigged brig. 'Mourned' (to grieve) is contextually incorrect. 'Split' (to divide) and 'Spill' (to drop) are also unsuitable in this context as the sentence is emphasizing a connection, not a separation.

25. 'C) **Instance**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "किसी चीज़ का उदाहरण"। Sentence में mention है कि सच्चे ब्रिगंटीन को "गाफ़ड मेनसेल" के साथ वर्गाकार टॉपसेल्स के लिए परिभाषित किया गया था। यहाँ 'instance' का उपयोग सही होगा, क्योंकि यह "उदाहरण के तौर पर" का भाव देता है। 'Mention' का अर्थ है "उल्लेख करना," जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य किसी चीज़ का उदाहरण दे रहा है, न कि इसका उल्लेख कर रहा है। 'Case' का अर्थ है "स्थिति" या "मामला," लेकिन यह यहाँ फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि वाक्य विशिष्ट उदाहरण की बात कर रहा है। 'Location' का अर्थ है "स्थान," जो इस वाक्य में सटीक नहीं है क्योंकि यह जहाज के विवरण से संबंधित है, न कि भौगोलिक स्थान से।

'Instance' is appropriate because it means "an example of something." The sentence explains that true brigantines were defined by having square topsails above a gaffed mainsail. Here, 'for instance' is correct as it indicates "by way of example." 'Mention' means "to refer to," which does not suit the context because the sentence is giving an example, not making a reference. 'Case' means "a situation or occurrence," but it is not apt here since the sentence discusses a specific example, not a general scenario. 'Location' means "a place," which does not fit the context as the focus is on the ship's characteristics, not a geographical place.



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