

In free fall: On violence-hit Sudan

Sudan's **hopes** for a return to democracy **look dim**

Sudan is **no stranger to** violence by paramilitary forces. Yet, **the rape, pillage and mass killings carried out** by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in El-Fasher, after their capture of the city in the Darfur region in late October, **were** shocking even by Sudan's **grim** standards. **The RSF**, a **predominantly Arab militia, known** for its **brutality** against Sudan's African communities, **unleashed** a wave of **atrocities**, including a **massacre** at a **maternity** hospital. The RSF now controls five of Darfur's capitals, **tightening its grip** over the **famine-stricken** region. In a **chilling demonstration of impunity**, RSF militants posted footage of some of their crimes on social media. Born from the Arab **supremacist** Janjaweed militia in the early 2000s, the group had faced **accusations of ethnic cleansing and genocide** against non-Arab communities in Darfur. It **laid siege to** El-Fasher, the Sudanese army's last major **stronghold** in Darfur, 18 months ago, a blockade that **triggered** a famine in the region. More than 12 million people have been **displaced** since Sudan's civil war **broke out** in April 2023, and tens of thousands killed. According to UN experts, the country is now facing the world's worst **humanitarian** crisis. While both the army and the RSF have been **accused of** war crimes, the **atrocities** by the paramilitary force **have** increasingly been described as genocidal.

When the **regime** of **dictator** Omar al-Bashir **fell** in 2019, many hoped that Sudan was **on the cusp of** a new **dawn**. But **hopes** for a democratic **transition were short lived** as the military and the RSF jointly **staged a coup** in 2021. Mr. Bashir had **raised** the RSF **out of the ranks of** the Janjaweed and treated the group as his personal army. He used it to **neutralise** domestic opposition and as a parallel structure to the military. Yet, when the **roots** of the Bashir regime **were** shaken by public protests in 2019, the RSF turned against him. But once the military **consolidated** power in 2021 and **insisted** that the RSF integrate with the regular army, the **alliance** between the army and the RSF **fell apart, plunging** Sudan **into** civil war. Today, **the military government, backed** by Egypt, **controls** most of Sudan, while the RSF, supported by the UAE, dominates Darfur. Earlier this year, the army pushed the RSF out of Khartoum, the capital. But the fall of El-Fasher confirms that the militia remains **entrenched** in its stronghold. If the fighting continues, Sudan risks more death, **destruction**, and even a state **collapse**. The atrocities in El-Fasher should serve as a **wake-up call** for the international community. The war must be **brought to an end**. For that, the **backers** of both the military and the militia should **press for** talks instead of sending more weapons into Sudan. [Practice exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Pillage** (noun) – the action of pillaging a place or property, especially in war. लूट

Vocabulary

1. **Free fall** (phrase) – a rapid and uncontrolled decline or collapse. अवनति
2. **Dim** (adjective) – faint, bleak, gloomy, unpromising, unlikely कमजोर
3. **Be no stranger to** (phrase) – to be very familiar with something. से अनभिज्ञ नहीं होना
4. **Carry out** (phrasal verb) – perform, execute, conduct, implement, perpetrate अंजाम देना
5. **Grim** (adjective) – dreadful, horrible, terrible, awful, horrific भयानक
6. **Predominantly** (adverb) – mainly, mostly, primarily, largely, chiefly मुख्य रूप से
7. **Militia** (noun) – paramilitary force, irregular army, guerrilla group, fighters मिलिशिया
8. **Brutality** (noun) – cruelty, savagery, viciousness, violence, ferocity क्रूरता
9. **Unleash** (verb) – release, let loose, set free, trigger, unchain शुरू करना
10. **Atrocity** (noun) – act of brutality, horror, outrage, crime, barbarity अत्याचार
11. **Massacre** (noun) – slaughter, mass murder, carnage, butchery, holocaust नरसंहार
12. **Maternity** (noun) – relating to childbirth or pregnancy. प्रसूति
13. **Tighten one's grip over** (phrase) – to strengthen control over something. पकड़ मजबूत करना
14. **Famine-stricken** (adjective) – suffering from extreme hunger, drought-affected, starving अकालग्रस्त
15. **Chilling** (adjective) – frightening, terrifying, horrifying, alarming, shocking स्तब्ध कर देने वाला
16. **Demonstration** (noun) – display, show, exhibition, manifestation, evidence प्रदर्शन
17. **Impunity** (noun) – immunity, exemption, freedom from punishment, license दण्डमुक्ति
18. **Supremacist** (adjective) – believing in the superiority of a particular group. वर्चस्ववादी
19. **Accusation** (noun) – charge, allegation, indictment, complaint, claim आरोप
20. **Ethnic cleansing** (noun) – the expulsion of an ethnic group from a territory. जातीय सफाया
21. **Genocide** (noun) – mass extermination of a racial or cultural group. नरसंहार

22. **Lay siege to** (phrase) – to surround and attack a place. घेराबंदी करना
23. **Stronghold** (noun) – fortress, bastion, center, base, citadel गढ़
24. **Trigger** (verb) – cause, prompt, set off, spark, initiate उकसाना
25. **Displace** (verb) – force out, uproot, evacuate, expel, dislocate विस्थापित करना
26. **Break out** (phrasal verb) – start suddenly, erupt, commence, begin, flare up छिड़ जाना
27. **Humanitarian** (adjective) – compassionate, charitable, welfare, altruistic, philanthropic मानवीय
28. **Accuse** (of) (verb) – charge, blame, allege, indict, impeach आरोप लगाना
29. **Regime** (noun) – government, administration, rule, authority, leadership शासन
30. **Dictator** (noun) – autocrat, despot, tyrant, absolute ruler, oppressor तानाशाह
31. **On the cusp of** (phrase) – at the point of, on the verge of, about to experience. की कगार पर
32. **Dawn** (noun) – beginning, start, birth, onset, advent शुरुआत
33. **Transition** (noun) – change, shift, transformation, conversion, passage परिवर्तन
34. **Short lived** (adjective) – brief, temporary, fleeting, momentary, ephemeral अल्पकालिक
35. **Stage** (verb) – carry out, perform, execute, mount, organize अंजाम देना
36. **Coup** (noun) – takeover, seizure of power, overthrow, putsch, rebellion तख्तापलट
37. **Raise out of the ranks** (phrase) – to promote from within a group. पदोन्नत करना
38. **Neutralise** (verb) – eliminate, counteract, nullify, incapacitate, disable बेअसर करना
39. **Consolidate** (verb) – strengthen, reinforce, secure, solidify, fortify मजबूत करना
40. **Insist** (verb) – demand, require, maintain, assert, emphasize जोर देना
41. **Alliance** (noun) – partnership, coalition, union, association, bloc गठबंधन
42. **Fall apart** (phrase) – collapse, disintegrate, break down, crumble, fail टूट जाना
43. **Plunge** (into) (verb) – throw, descend, sink, fall, pitch डुबो देना
44. **Back** (verb) – support, fund, finance, sponsor, bankroll समर्थन करना

45. **Entrenched** (adjective) – firmly established, deep-rooted, ingrained, fixed, rooted जमा हुआ
46. **Destruction** (noun) – devastation, ruin, demolition, annihilation, wreckage विनाश
47. **Collapse** (noun) – breakdown, failure, disintegration, downfall, ruin पतन
48. **Wake-up call** (noun) – warning, alert, alarm, caution, signal चेतावनी
49. **Bring to an end** (phrase) – stop, terminate, conclude, finish, end समाप्त करना
50. **Backer** (noun) – supporter, sponsor, patron, financier, promoter समर्थक
51. **Press for** (phrasal verb) – urge, demand, call for, advocate, insist on मांग करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) committed shocking atrocities in El-Fasher, including rape, pillage, and mass killings.
2. A massacre at a maternity hospital was among the RSF's brutal acts in the city.
3. The RSF, a predominantly Arab militia, is known for its brutality against Sudan's African communities.
4. With the capture of El-Fasher, the RSF now controls five capital cities in the Darfur region.
5. The RSF militants demonstrated a sense of impunity by posting footage of their crimes on social media.
6. The RSF originated from the Arab supremacist Janjaweed militia, accused of ethnic cleansing and genocide in the 2000s.
7. An 18-month siege by the RSF on El-Fasher triggered a famine in the region.
8. Sudan's civil war, which began in April 2023, has displaced over 12 million people and killed tens of thousands.
9. The country is now facing the world's worst humanitarian crisis, according to UN experts.
10. While both sides have committed war crimes, the RSF's atrocities are increasingly described as genocidal.
11. Hopes for democracy after the 2019 fall of dictator Omar al-Bashir were dashed by a 2021 military-RSF coup.
12. The current civil war began after the alliance between the army and the RSF fell apart in 2021.
13. The conflict is internationalized, with the army backed by Egypt and the RSF supported by the UAE.
14. The fall of El-Fasher confirms the RSF's entrenched power in Darfur, risking further state collapse.
15. The international community must act to end the war by pressuring backers to pursue talks, not send more weapons.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **According to the passage, what recent RSF action was shocking even by Sudan's standards?**
A. The displacement of millions of people across the country. [Editorial page]
B. The consolidation of power over five capital cities in Darfur.
C. The siege of the Sudanese army's last major stronghold.
D. The atrocities committed after the capture of the city El-Fasher.
2. **The passage suggests the alliance between the army and the RSF fell apart primarily over what issue?**
A. The military's insistence on integrating the RSF with the regular army.
B. The international community's pressure to end the ongoing civil war.
C. The RSF's decision to turn against the dictator Omar al-Bashir.
D. A dispute over control of the capital city and the Darfur region.
3. **What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?**
A. To provide a historical analysis of the Janjaweed militia's origins.
B. To condemn international inaction and call for an end to the war.
C. To detail the humanitarian crisis and famine affecting the region.
D. To explain the political structure of the current military government.
4. **What was the original identity of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF)?**
A. The personal army of the current military government.
B. The Arab supremacist Janjaweed militia from the early 2000s.
C. A parallel structure created by the UAE to gain influence.
D. A neutral force for the democratic transition after 2019.
5. **The passage states that the RSF has been accused of crimes beyond typical war crimes, increasingly described as what?**
A. Crimes against humanity and widespread pillage.
B. Ethnic cleansing and neutralising domestic opposition.
C. Genocidal atrocities against non-Arab communities.
D. Triggering a famine and causing mass displacement.
6. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**
The hikers struggled to move in the **torrential** rain that lashed the forest.
A. Drizzling
B. Gentle
C. Pouring
D. Light
7. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Enormous."**
A. Gigantic
B. Colossal
C. Minute
D. Tremendous
8. **In the following question, out of the given four alternatives, select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.**
Lion's mouth
A. A dangerous situation
B. Very talkative

- C. Having no sense
D. A large share
9. **Select the word which means the same as the group of words given.**
A period of two weeks
A. Quarter
B. Decade
C. Fortnight
D. Weekend
10. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**
Water is an **essentail** part of life.
A. essenshal
B. essential
C. essantial
D. essantiel
11. **Select the option that correctly expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
The wounded woman was being helped by some youngsters.
A. Some youngsters helped the wounded woman.
B. Some youngsters were helping the wounded woman.
C. Some youngsters have helped the wounded woman.
D. The woman found help by some youngsters
12. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in reported speech.**
"Friends," said the old man, "Sit down and rest yourselves here on this bench. My good wife Baucis has gone to see what you can have for supper."
A. The old man told his friends that they must sit and rest there and his good wife Baucis has gone to see what they can have for supper.
B. The old man exclaimed to friends to sit and rest here and his good wife Baucis went to see what you will have for supper.
C. Addressing his friends the old man ordered them to sit down there and said his wife Baucis had gone to cook supper for them.
D. Addressing his friend the old man asked them to sit down and rest themselves there on that bench. Then he added that his good wife Baucis had gone to see what they could have for supper.
13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
He didn't tell me anything _____ that he needed some money
A. despite
B. except
C. in spite
D. though
14. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
They was / celebrating their / Silver wedding anniversary / next month in Dubai
A. next month in Dubai
B. celebrating their
C. they was

- D. silver wedding anniversary
15. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- P. Nevertheless, it was India's National Security Adviser (NSA) Ajit Doval's trip to Russia in early September for the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) NSA meeting, which included a high-profile personal meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin, that needs greater analysis
- Q. Delaware, U.S. on September 21, 2024 has raised further hopes of consolidating security cooperation among the "four leading maritime democracies in the Indo-Pacific"
- R. Prime Minister's Narendra Modi's participation in the sixth Quad Leaders' Summit in Wilmington,
- S. Mr. Doval also held one-on-one parleys with the Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi, which was equally significant since India is leaving no stone unturned to resolve the four-year-old military standoff with China at the Line of Actual Control (LAC)
- A. RSPQ
B. PRQS
C. QRPS
D. RQPS
16. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**
- The soldiers are all on their toes and anxiously waiting for the orders to start marching towards the enemy.
- A. No substitution required
B. all on their fingers and anxiously waiting
C. all on their toes and anxiously dancing
D. paying through the nose
17. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Turbulent."**
- A. Calm
B. Chaotic
C. Violent
D. Stormy
18. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
- Without strong public support, you end up with (A) / weak governments and beleaguered civil servants, (B) / including the much vaunted police force, being caught (C) / daily in the media in an acasatory meat grinder. (D)
- A. Without strong public support, you end up with
B. weak governments and beleaguered civil servants,
C. including the much vaunted police force, being caught
D. daily in the media in an acasatory meat grinder.
19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
- Ritu had gone out to drink water _____ her examination started
- A. even
B. whether

- C. before
- D. now

20. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**

The **sanctity** of the temple was preserved by strict rules and rituals.

- A. Sin
- B. Holiness
- C. Impurity
- D. Disrespect

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.

We have a love-hate relationship with the monsoon season. Every year, it is one of the most eagerly awaited phenomena as it gives _____1_____ from the _____2_____ summer and infuses life into the fields. But when it arrives, all hell breaks loose; streets flood, daily life is disrupted, traffic jams occur, and there are unfortunate incidents of loss of lives and property. It's a _____3_____ event that civic authorities fervently wish did not happen. This year, the cities of Mumbai, Bengaluru, and Gurugram have been particularly hard-hit, highlighting ongoing infrastructural challenges and the _____4_____ struggle to manage monsoon impacts. Mumbai, India's financial capital, has a long history of flooding during the monsoon season. The city often finds itself paralysed by waterlogged streets, disrupted transport systems, and submerged homes. This year is no exception. Despite significant investments in infrastructure, including the Brihanmumbai Stormwater Disposal System (BRIMSTOWAD), the city continues to _____5_____ flooding. The system, designed to handle a high volume of rainwater, often falls short due to various issues such as clogged drains, unplanned urbanization, and inadequate maintenance.

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

- A. Incite
- B. Reiterate
- C. Respite
- D. Expedite

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

- A. Surprising
- B. Astonishing
- C. Startling
- D. Scorching

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

- A. Recurring
- B. Scouring
- C. Appealing
- D. Exploiting

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

- A. Potential
- B. Perennial
- C. Proverbial

D. Pivotal

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

A. coincide with

B. embedded with

C. along with

D. grapple with

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

- D) The atrocities committed after the capture of the city El-Fasher.**
 The passage's opening states that the "rape, pillage and mass killings... in El-Fasher" were "shocking even by Sudan's grim standards." While the other options are mentioned as factual events, they are not explicitly described with the same emphasis on being exceptionally shocking.
- A) The military's insistence on integrating the RSF with the regular army.**
 The passage directly states, "once the military consolidated power in 2021 and insisted that the RSF integrate with the regular army, the alliance... fell apart." The other options are related events but are not cited as the central, immediate cause of the split.
- B) To condemn international inaction and call for an end to the war.**
 The passage concludes by stating the atrocities "should serve as a wake-up call for the international community" and that "The war must be brought to an end." This call to action is the passage's central purpose, while the other options are supporting details used within the text.
- B) The Arab supremacist Janjaweed militia from the early 2000s.**
 The passage explicitly states that the RSF was "Born from the Arab supremacist Janjaweed militia in the early 2000s." The other options are either incorrect or describe roles the RSF took on later in its history.
- C) Genocidal atrocities against non-Arab communities.**
 The final sentence of the first paragraph specifies that the RSF's atrocities "have increasingly been described as genocidal." While options A, C, and D list other accurate accusations from the passage, they are not the specific, heightened term used to describe the nature of the RSF's actions.
- C) Torrential** (adjective) – heavy, intense, pouring, deluging, relentless मूसलधार
 Synonym: **Pouring** (adjective) – Falling in great amounts (तेज़ बारिश / मूसलधार)
Drizzling (verb) – Raining lightly (बूदाबांदी)
Gentle (adjective) – Mild, soft (कोमल / हल्का)
Light (adjective) – Not heavy or intense (हल्का)
- C) Enormous** (adjective) – Very large in size, quantity, or extent; huge, immense, vast. विशाल / अत्यधिक बड़ा
 Antonym: **Minute** (adjective) – Extremely small, tiny, negligible. सूक्ष्म / बहुत छोटा

 - **Gigantic** – Extremely large. विशालकाय
 - **Colossal** – Exceptionally large. बहुत बड़ा
 - **Tremendous** – Very great in amount or intensity. अपार
- A) Lion's mouth** (idiom) – A dangerous situation एक खतरनाक स्थिति

9. C) **Fortnight** (noun) – A period of two weeks चौदह दिन
- **Quarter** (noun) – A period of three months or one fourth of a year तिमाही
 - **Decade** (noun) – A period of ten years दशक
 - **Weekend** (noun) – The period from Friday evening through Sunday evening, especially regarded as a time for leisure. सप्ताहांत
10. B) The correct spelling of 'essentail' is '**essential**', which means "absolutely necessary or very important" – बहुत आवश्यक या जरूरी (आवश्यक)।
11. B) **Some youngsters were helping the wounded woman**
Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए: Passive वाक्य "The wounded woman was being helped by some youngsters" को Active में बदलने के लिए, Passive वाक्य का Subject "The wounded woman" Active वाक्य का Object बनता है। Passive वाक्य में Verb "was being helped" (Past Continuous Tense) है, जो Active वाक्य में "were helping" (Past Continuous Tense) में बदलता है। Passive वाक्य में "by some youngsters" Agent है, जो Active वाक्य में Subject बनता है।
- To change Passive to Active Voice: The passive sentence "The wounded woman was being helped by some youngsters" is transformed into the active voice by making the subject of the passive sentence ("The wounded woman") the object of the active sentence. The verb "was being helped" (Past Continuous Tense) is changed to "were helping" (Past Continuous Tense). The agent "by some youngsters" becomes the subject in the active voice.
12. D) Addressing his friend the old man asked them to sit down and rest themselves there on that bench. Then he added that his good wife Baucis had gone to see what they could have for supper.
- Vocative → reporting phrase: "Friends," becomes "Addressing his friends...". यह सम्बोधन को सही तरह report करता है।
 - Imperative → infinitive: "Sit down and rest yourselves..." → "asked them to sit down and rest themselves...". आदेश/निवेदन वाले वाक्य indirect में to-infinitive लेते हैं।
 - Deixis change: "here on this bench" → "there on that bench". Direct से indirect में place-words बदलते हैं (here→there, this→that).
 - Tense backshift: "has gone" → "had gone". Reporting past में हो तो present perfect → past perfect।
 - Pronoun & modal shift: "what you can have" → "what they could have". "you" (friends) → "they", "can" → "could".
- इसलिए D natural, अर्थ-संगत और व्याकरण-सही transformation देता है।
13. B) "**Except**" का use होगा क्योंकि "except" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को छोड़कर। Sentence में बताया गया है कि उसने मुझे कुछ नहीं बताया छोड़कर यह कि उसे कुछ पैसों की जरूरत है, इसलिए 'except' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Despite' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ के बावजूद, 'In spite' भी इसी तरह का अर्थ रखता है, और 'Though' का अर्थ होता है हालांकि, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- "except" should be used because it means leaving out or excluding something. The sentence states he didn't tell me anything except that he needed some money, making 'except' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Despite' means in spite of, 'In spite' also carries a similar meaning, and 'Though' means although, which don't fit in this context.
14. C) "They" plural subject है, इसलिए इसके साथ plural verb "were" का use होना चाहिए। "was" singular verb है और plural subject के साथ मेल नहीं खाती।
- "They was" contains the grammatical error The subject "They" is plural, so the verb must agree with it. The correct verb form is "were," not "was," because "was" is singular and does not match the plural subject "They." Corrected Sentence: "They were celebrating their Silver wedding anniversary next month in Dubai."

15. D) RQPS

R यह sentence बताता है कि "Prime Minister Narendra Modi's participation in the sixth Quad Leaders' Summit in Wilmington," क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है और इवेंट की शुरुआत करता है। इससे paragraph का main idea introduce होता है।

Q, R के बाद logically fit होता है क्योंकि यह आगे explain करता है कि "Delaware, U.S. on September 21, 2024 has raised further hopes of consolidating security cooperation among the 'four leading maritime democracies in the Indo-Pacific'." इससे paragraph की continuity बनी रहती है और इस summit का geopolitical महत्व समझ में आता है।

P, Q के बाद naturally आता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि "Nevertheless, it was India's National Security Adviser (NSA) Ajit Doval's trip to Russia in early September for the BRICS NSA meeting," जो कि Quad summit के संदर्भ में एक और प्रमुख घटना है। इससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि India अपने geopolitical कूटनीति को कैसे balance कर रहा है।

S sentence paragraph को conclude करता है। यह justify करता है कि "Mr. Doval also held one-on-one parleys with the Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi," जिससे यह साबित होता है कि India-China के बीच चार साल से चल रहे military standoff को सुलझाने के प्रयास भी जारी हैं।
Explanation in English:

- The paragraph starts with (R) "Prime Minister Narendra Modi's participation in the sixth Quad Leaders' Summit in Wilmington," as it introduces the main event, which is the Prime Minister's participation in the Quad Leaders' Summit.
- (Q) follows as it adds more details about the event, mentioning the location, date, and implications, "Delaware, U.S. on September 21, 2024 has raised further hopes of consolidating security cooperation among the 'four leading maritime democracies in the Indo-Pacific'."
- (P) comes next as it shifts the focus to another significant diplomatic engagement, "Nevertheless, it was India's National Security Adviser (NSA) Ajit Doval's trip to Russia in early September for the BRICS NSA meeting," which is contrasted with the earlier Quad meeting.
- (S) concludes the paragraph by adding another crucial point, "Mr. Doval also held one-on-one parleys with the Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi," indicating the ongoing diplomatic efforts with China.

16. A) **No substitution required**

17. A) **Turbulent** (adjective) – Characterized by conflict, disorder, or confusion; unstable, tumultuous. अशांत / व्याकुल

Antonym: **Calm** (adjective) – Peaceful, free from disturbance or agitation. शांत / स्थिर

- **Chaotic** – In a state of complete confusion. अव्यवस्थित
- **Violent** – Involving physical force intended to hurt. हिंसक
- **Stormy** – Characterized by strong winds or turmoil. तूफानी

18. D) 'acusatory' के बदले '**accusatory**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'acusatory' शब्द की स्पेलिंग गलत है। सही स्पेलिंग 'accusatory' (अर्थात 'आरोपात्मक') है; जैसे— The media portrayed the incident in an accusatory tone.

- 'acusatory' will be used instead of 'acusatory' because the spelling of 'acusatory' is incorrect. The correct spelling is 'accusatory' (meaning 'blaming or accusing'); Like— The media portrayed the incident in an accusatory tone.

19. C) **before** का चयन किया जाएगा क्योंकि 'before' का अर्थ है 'पहले' या 'इससे पहले कि', जो समय से संबंधित क्रियाओं को व्यक्त करता है। वाक्य में यह दर्शाया गया है कि रितु अपनी परीक्षा शुरू होने से पहले पानी पीने गई थी, इसलिए 'before' यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Even' का अर्थ है 'भी' या 'तक', 'Whether' का अर्थ है 'क्या', और 'Now' का अर्थ है 'अब', जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठते।

- 'before' should be selected because it means 'prior to' or 'earlier than', indicating an action related to time. The sentence shows that Ritu went out to drink water before her examination started, making 'before' the most appropriate choice here. Whereas, 'Even' implies inclusiveness or extremeness, 'Whether' is used to introduce alternatives, and 'Now' indicates the current

20. B) **Sanctity** (noun) – holiness, purity, sacredness, piety, virtue पवित्रता

Synonym: Holiness (noun) – State of being sacred or revered (पवित्रता)

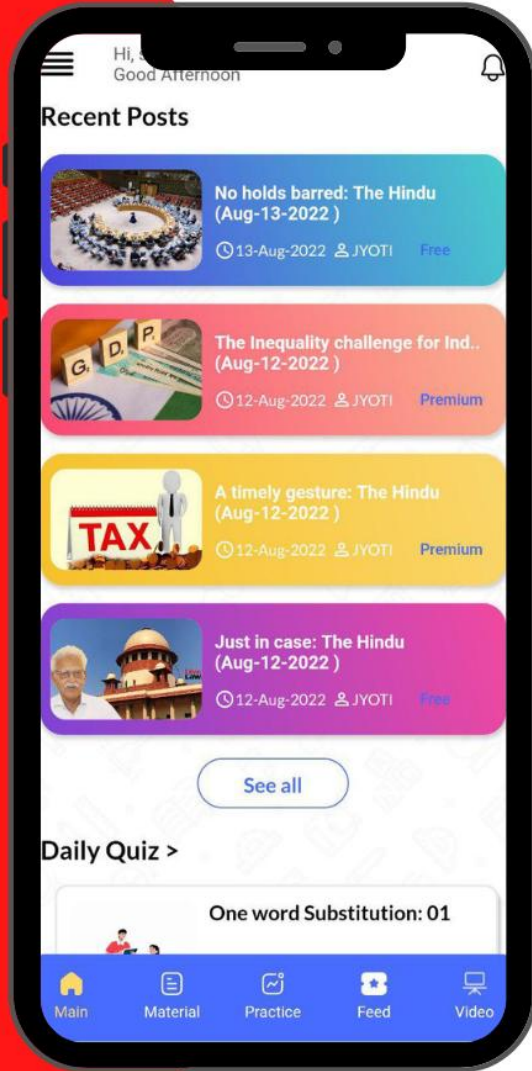
- **Sin** (noun) – Immoral act (पाप)
- **Impurity** (noun) – Contamination or defilement (अपवित्रता)
- **Disrespect** (noun) – Lack of regard or honor (अनादर)

21. C) '**Respite**' का use होगा क्योंकि "respite" का अर्थ होता है थोड़ी देर के लिए राहत या विश्राम देना। sentence में mention है कि मानसून गर्मियों से राहत प्रदान करता है, इसलिए 'respite' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Incite' का अर्थ है उकसाना, 'Reiterate' का अर्थ है पुनः दोहराना, और 'Expedite' का अर्थ है शीघ्रता से कुछ करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Respite' will be used because it means a brief period of relief or rest. The sentence mentions that the monsoon brings relief from the summer heat, making 'respite' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Incite' means to provoke, 'Reiterate' means to repeat, and 'Expedite' means to hasten, which don't fit in this context.

22. D) '**Scorching**' का use होगा क्योंकि "scorching" का अर्थ है अत्यधिक गर्मी। sentence में mention है कि मानसून गर्मियों से राहत प्रदान करता है, और गर्मियों को अत्यधिक गर्म के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है, इसलिए 'scorching' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Surprising', 'Astonishing', और 'Startling' का अर्थ है चौंकाने वाला, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Scorching' will be used because it means extremely hot. The sentence mentions that the monsoon brings relief from the summer heat, and summer is described as extremely hot, making 'scorching' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Surprising', 'Astonishing', and 'Startling' all mean shocking or unexpected, which don't fit in this context.
23. A) '**Recurring**' का use होगा क्योंकि "recurring" का अर्थ है बार-बार घटित होने वाली घटना। sentence में mention है कि मानसून का आना एक ऐसी घटना है जो हर साल होती है और नागरिक अधिकारियों के लिए परेशानी पैदा करती है, इसलिए 'recurring' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Scouring' का अर्थ है खोजना या साफ करना, 'Appealing' का अर्थ है आकर्षक, और 'Exploiting' का अर्थ है शोषण करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Recurring' will be used because it means something that happens repeatedly. The sentence mentions that the monsoon is an event that occurs every year and causes problems for civic authorities, making 'recurring' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Scouring' means searching or cleaning, 'Appealing' means attractive, and 'Exploiting' means taking advantage of, which don't fit in this context.
24. B) '**Perennial**' का use होगा क्योंकि "perennial" का अर्थ है निरंतर या बार-बार होने वाली चीज़। sentence में mention है कि शहरों में मानसून के प्रभावों को प्रबंधित करने के लिए चल रही समस्याएँ हैं, इसलिए 'perennial' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Potential' का अर्थ है संभावित, 'Proverbial' का अर्थ है लोकोक्तियों में प्रयुक्त, और 'Pivotal' का अर्थ है महत्वपूर्ण, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Perennial' will be used because it means something that is persistent or recurring. The sentence talks about ongoing infrastructural challenges to manage monsoon impacts, making 'perennial' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Potential' means possible, 'Proverbial' refers to something mentioned in proverbs, and 'Pivotal' means crucial, which don't fit in this context.
25. D) '**Grapple with**' का use होगा क्योंकि "grapple with" का अर्थ है किसी कठिन समस्या से जूझना। sentence में mention है कि मुंबई शहर को मानसून के दौरान बार-बार बाढ़ से निपटना पड़ता है, इसलिए 'grapple with' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Coincide with' का अर्थ है एक साथ होना, 'Embedded with' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ में समाहित होना, और 'Along with' का अर्थ है साथ में होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Grapple with' will be used because it means to struggle with a difficult problem. The sentence mentions that Mumbai continues to face the issue of flooding during the monsoon, making 'grapple with' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Coincide with' means to occur at the same time, 'Embedded with' means incorporated within something, and 'Along with' means together with, which don't fit in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam