

Hold off: On UNSC sanctioning Abdur Rehman Makki as sanctioned terrorist

China must **withdraw** the **hold** on listing of four other Pakistani terrorists

India has welcomed the **designation** of Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) deputy chief Abdur Rehman Makki as a **sanctioned** terrorist by the UN Security Council, after China withdrew the “technical hold” it had **placed** on the listing last year. **Makki**, the brother-in-law of 26/11 mastermind Hafiz Saeed, **is** on the most **wanted** lists of India and the United States for terror attacks in India, and support to terrorists in Pakistan. China’s **hold** on the Makki listing process in June **was** one of five holds it placed on similar proposals against other wanted LeT/Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM) terrorists based in Pakistan. It had **led to** an angry response from New Delhi, which **accused** Beijing of “**double standards**” on terrorism and “making a **mockery**” of UNSC **counter-terror mechanisms**. In that sense, China’s **decision** to allow the listing **is** a win for India: this is the first time a listing **proposal** where India is a **co-sponsor** **has** been allowed to **go through**; and it is the first time a terrorist has been listed primarily for attacks in India, particularly in Kashmir, as most others have been listed for their al-Qaeda links and for attacks in other parts of the world. It is unclear what **prompted** China to **relent**, as it has continued to **hold out** despite the 14 other UNSC members agreeing to the listing. In 2019, China agreed to a **decade-old** demand from India to list JeM chief Masood Azhar only after international **outcry** over the Pulwama **suicide bombing**. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has called the Makki listing as “**conducive to enhancing international counterterrorism cooperation**” and a “**recognition**” of Pakistan’s fight against terrorism.

As India knows from experience, the **designation** of UNSC terrorists, who are **subject** to an **assets freeze**, travel ban and **arms embargo**, **is** only one step towards **bringing them to justice**. Pakistan has yet to hold even one of the many terrorists on the list **accountable for** the major attacks they are accused of: from the 1999 IC-814 Kandahar **hijacking**, to the Mumbai 26/11 attacks, and Pathankot and Pulwama. New Delhi will have to **persevere** in its **seemingly Sisyphean** task of **keeping the spotlight on** Makki and others to **ensure** that Pakistan continues to feel pressure to **prosecute** them successfully. It is possible that the Makki designation is the result of **behind-the-scenes** India-China **negotiations** at a time the **relationship is mired** in issues over the **LAC standoff**. The **test** of this **diplomacy will perhaps** be known if and when China acts on the listings of the four other terrorists **proposed**, i.e., Hafiz Saeed’s son Talha, 26/11 handler Sajid Mir, LeT recruiter Shahid Mehmood and Abdul Rauf Azhar (Masood Azhar’s brother) wanted for the IC-814 hijacking. **[Practice Exercise]**

- **Hold off** (phrasal verb) – To stop or delay doing something:
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’.

Vocabulary

1. **Withdraw** (verb) – Take back, remove, take out वापस लेना
2. **Hold** (noun) – influence, power or control over somebody/something
3. **Designation** (noun) – title, name, term, label, tag
4. **Sanctioned** (adjective) – Generally approved or agreed upon: accepted ; स्वीकृत
5. **Place** (verb) – put, set, assign रखना
6. **Wanted** (adjective) – being searched for by the police in connection with a crime that has been committed.
7. **Lead** (to) (verb) – cause, give rise to, result in, bring about वजह बनना
8. **Accuse** (of) (verb) – Charge with, indict for, arraign for, take to court for आरोप लगाना
9. **Double standard** (noun) – a rule or standard of good behaviour that, unfairly, some people are expected to follow or achieve but other people are not:
10. **Mockery** (noun) – ridicule, derision, parody, spoof उपहास
11. **Counter-terror** (adjective) – of, relating to, or being measures taken to combat or prevent terrorism आतंकवाद प्रतिरोधी
12. **Mechanism** (noun) – procedure, process, system, operation, method तंत्र
13. **Co-sponsor** (noun) – a joint sponsor. सह प्रायोजक
14. **Go through** (phrasal verb) – If a law, plan, or deal goes through, it is officially accepted or approved
15. **Prompt** (verb) – induce, make, move, cause, motivate, lead, dispose प्रोत्साहित करना
16. **Relent** (verb) – Concede, Yield, Surrender नरम पड़ना
17. **Hold out** (phrasal verb) – Stand firm, persist, endure, withstand, resist प्रतिरोध करना
18. **Decade** (noun) – A period of 10 years दशक
19. **Outcry** (noun) – uproar, vociferation, shout, yell, protest आक्रोश
20. **Suicide bombing** (noun) – a bomb attack carried out by a person, especially a terrorist, who intends or expects to kill themselves as well as other people. आत्मघाती बमबारी
21. **Conducive** (adjective) – favourable, helpful, encouraging, advantageous, beneficial, अनुकूल

22. **Enhance** (verb) – improve, increase, strengthen, raise, boost बढ़ाना
23. **Counterterrorism** (noun) – anti-terrorism आतंकवाद के खिलाफ़
24. **Cooperation** (noun) – collaboration, assistance, help, support, aid सहयोग
25. **Recognition** (noun) – acknowledgement, acceptance, admission, conceding मान्यता
26. (be) **Subject** (to) (adjective) – likely to experience something; से गुज़रना, भुगतना
27. **Asset freeze** (noun) – it refers to the blocking of bank accounts and other financial assets of persons
28. **Arms** (noun) – weapons; armaments हथियारों
29. **Embargo** (noun) – Restriction, ban, prohibition, bar, block निषेध
30. **Bring someone to justice** (phrase) – Arrest someone for a crime and ensure that they are tried/suited in court.
31. **Accountable** (for) (adjective) – responsible, liable, answerable, chargeable उत्तरदायी
32. **Hijacking** (noun) – an act of unlawfully seizing an aircraft, vehicle, or ship while in transit; a hijack. अपहरण
33. **Persevere** (verb) – persist, continue, carry on, go on, keep on दृढ़ रहना, लगा रहना
34. **Seemingly** (adverb) – apparently, on the face of it, allegedly, professedly, purportedly जाहिर तौर पर
35. **Sisyphean** (adjective) – denoting or relating to a task that can never be completed.
36. **Keep the spotlight on** (phrase) – To focus on or bring attention to someone or something. पर ध्यान देना
37. **Ensure** (verb) – make sure, make certain, see to it सुनिश्चित करना
38. **Prosecute** (verb) – take to court, bring legal proceedings against पर मुकदमा चलाना
39. **Behind-the-scenes** (noun) – Secretly
40. **Negotiation** (noun) – discussions, talks, consultation बातचीत
41. **Mire** (verb) – to involve, esp in difficulties में फंसना
42. **LAC** (noun) – a notional demarcation line that separates Indian-controlled territory from Chinese-controlled territory in the Sino-Indian border dispute.
43. **Standoff** (noun) – deadlock, stalemate, impasse, standstill, dead end, गतिरोध

44. **Diplomacy** (noun) – Negotiation
between nations कूटनीति

45. **Perhaps** (adverb) – maybe, for all I
know, for all you know शायद

46. **Proposed** (adjective) – Suggested,
offered, advised, put forward,
recommended प्रस्तावित

Practice Exercise

Direction: In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. There **(1)**_____ progress over the last decades: More girls are going to school, fewer girls are forced into early marriage, more women are serving in parliament and positions of leadership, and laws are being reformed to **(2)**_____ gender equality. Despite these gains, many challenges remain: discriminatory laws and social norms remain **(3)**_____, women continue to be underrepresented at all levels of political leadership, and 1 in 5 women and girls between the ages of 15 and 49 report experiencing physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner within a 12-month period. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic could reverse the limited progress that has been made on gender equality and women's rights. The coronavirus outbreak **(4)**_____ existing inequalities for women and girls across every sphere – from health and the economy to security and social protection. Women play a disproportionate role in responding to the virus, including as frontline healthcare workers and carers at home. Women's unpaid care work has increased significantly as a result of school closures and the increased needs of older people. Women are also harder hit by the economic **(5)**_____ of COVID-19, as they disproportionately work in insecure labour markets. Nearly 60 per cent of women work in the informal economy, which puts them at greater risk of falling into poverty.

1. **Select the most appropriate option to fill blank 1.**
 - A. has been
 - B. are
 - C. is
 - D. were
2. **Select the most appropriate option to fill blank 2.**
 - A. advance
 - B. hinder
 - C. impede
 - D. retract
3. **Select the most appropriate option to fill blank 3.**
 - A. limited
 - B. rare
 - C. narrow
 - D. pervasive
4. **Select the most appropriate option to fill blank 4.**
 - A. aid
 - B. exacerbates
 - C. placate
 - D. appease
5. **Select the most appropriate option to fill blank 5.**
 - A. impacts

- B. frivolity
- C. paltriness
- D. impertinence

Directions: In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is rightly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

6. A. wrengrling
B. wranglling
C. rangling
D. wrangling
7. A. Upheaval
B. Upheval
C. Upheavel
D. Uphaval

Directions: Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

8. A. However, when areas in Leh began to experience water shortages, life didn't grind to a halt.
B. Ladakh is a cold desert with a low average annual rainfall.
C. Thus, glaciers have been the main source of water for the people.
D. This was because Chewang Norphel, a retired civil engineer came up with the idea of artificial glaciers.
- A. CBDA B. BCAD C. DABC D. BCDA

Directions: In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

9. **Sara was bringing the cake for the party**
A. The cake for the party was being bought by Sara.
B. The cake for the party is being brought by Sara.
C. The cake for the party was being brought by Sara.
D. The cake for the party were being brought by Sara.
10. **Rohan verbally insulted Stephen in front of his parents.**
A. Stephen was verbally being insulted by Rohan in front of his parents.
B. Stephen has verbally insulted by Rohan in front of his parents.
C. Stephen was verbally insulted by Rohan in front of his parents.
D. Stephen had been verbally insulted by Rohan in front of his parents

Directions : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.

11. **Sourabh said, "Alas! We have been cheated."**
A. Sourabh exclaimed with sorrow that they have been cheated.
B. Sourabh said that oh we have cheated.

- C. Sourabh exclaimed with sorrow that they had been cheated.
D. Sourabh was sad that they were cheated.
12. **She said to me, "I was thinking of going out for dinner but had changed my mind later on."**
- A. She said me that she was thinking of going out for dinner but changed her mind later on.
B. She said that she thought of going out for dinner but changed her mind later on.
C. She told me that I was thinking of going out for dinner but changed my mind later on.
D. She told me that she had been thinking of going out for dinner but changed her mind later on

Directions: In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

13. **A person who is unable to walk or move properly.**
- A. Naturalism
B. Cripple
C. Cacographic
D. Irrecoverable
14. **A confused, complicated or embarrassing situation**
- A. Conservatory
B. Satire
C. Inheritance
D. Imbroglio

Directions : Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

15. **Bite the bullet**
- A. To get something over with because it is inevitable
B. To eat something unhealthy because of its taste
C. To buy ammunition because of upcoming danger
D. To feel powerless because of fatigue
16. Arunima is the **apple of her mother's eye**
- A. Her mother's enemy
B. Annoying to her mother
C. Spiteful person
D. A person of whom her mother is extremely fond and proud

Direction: choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

17. **GRACIOUS**
- A. Active
B. Passive
C. Rude
D. Blissful
18. **ABIDE**
- A. Dwell
B. Anticipate
C. Endure
D. Reject

Direction: In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

19. YIELD

- A. Defy
- B. Bring
- C. Produce
- D. Build

20. DISSIPATE

- A. Enhance
- B. Heighten
- C. Return
- D. Disappear

Directions: Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.

21. I will be gone to buy a cupboard which will fit under the stairs.

- A. am going to buying
- B. will be buy
- C. will going to buy
- D. am going to buy

22. I am sure you can win the match if you try hardly.

- A. if you try hard
- B. if you will try hardly
- C. if you are trying hardly
- D. if you trying hard

Directions: Find out the error, if any –

23. Grapes (A)/ cannot gathered (B)/ form thistles. (C)/ No Error(D)

24. Mohans' eyes (A)/ reflect a hope (B)/ for a better future in Microsoft. (C)/ No Error(D)

25. He went to Mumbai (A)/ with a view (B)/ to secure a job. (C)/ No Error(D)

Answers

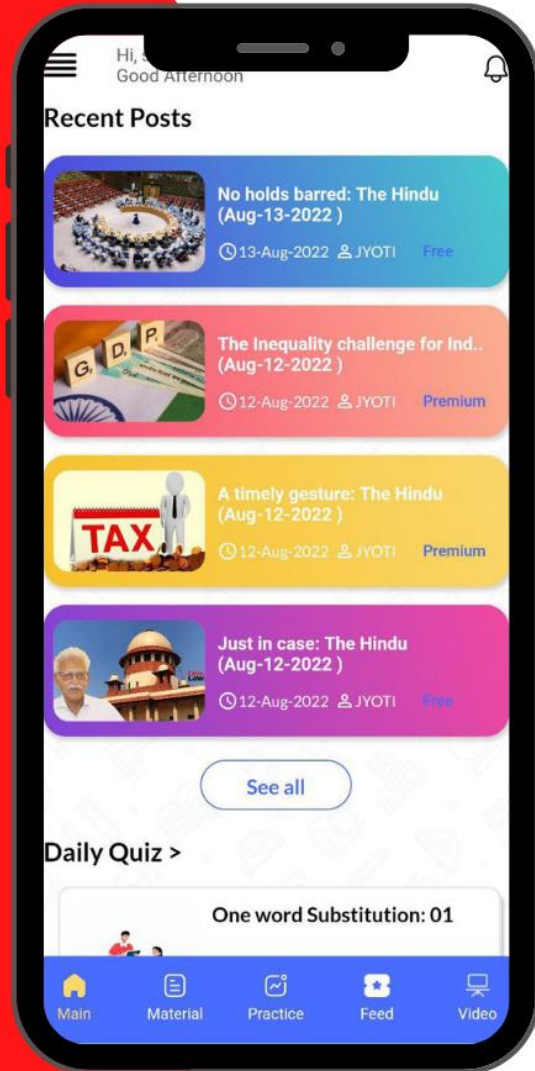
1. A 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. C 11. C 12. D 13. B
14. D 15. A 16. D 17. C 18. A 19. C 20. D 21. D 22. A 23. B 24. A 25. C

Explanation

1. रिक्त स्थान भरने के लिए उपयुक्त विकल्प 'has been' है !
2. **Advance** (verb) – Improve, develop, enhance, expand, progress, take forward आगे बढ़ाना
 - **Hinder** – delay, deter, hamper, encumber, obstruct रोकना
 - **Impede** – Obstruct, hinder, hamper, delay रोकना
 - **Retract** – Deny, withdraw, apologize, recant, rescind वापस लेना
3. **Pervasive** (adjective) – Universal, inescapable, prevalent, omnipresent, ubiquitous व्यापक
 - **Limited** – Incomplete, imperfect, partial, inadequate, restricted सीमित
 - **Rare** – Infrequent, occasional, sporadic, intermittent, erratic दुर्लभ
 - **Narrow** – Thin, fine, constricted, tight, limited, restricted तंग
4. **Exacerbate** (verb) – Worsen, aggravate, impair, intensify, make worse बिगाड़ देना
 - **Aid** (verb) – Help, assist, support, abet मदद देना
 - **Placate** (verb) – Pacify, conciliate, soothe, calm, mollify, appease शांत करना
 - **Appease** (verb) – Mollify, conciliate, pacify, placate खुश करना
5. **Impact** (noun) – a marked effect or influence. प्रभाव
 - **Frivolity** – Triviality, frivolousness, unimportance, silliness, foolishness छिछोरापन
 - **Paltriness** – ridiculously or insultingly small
 - **Impertinence** – lack of respect; rudeness. ढिठाई, धृष्टता
6. **Wrangling** (noun) – engagement in a long, complicated dispute; Internal strife तकरार
7. **Upheaval** (noun) – turmoil, disturbance, turbulence, disorder, convulsion उथल-पुथल
8. **BCAD**
Ladakh is a cold desert with a low average annual rainfall. Thus, glaciers have been the main source of water for the people. However, when areas in Leh began to experience water shortages, life didn't grind to a halt. This was because Chewang Norphel, a retired civil engineer came up with the idea of artificial glaciers
9. The cake for the party was being brought by Sara
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11. Sourabh exclaimed with sorrow that they had been cheated.
12. She told me that she had been thinking of going out for dinner but changed her mind later on
13. **Cripple** – A person who is unable to walk or move properly. पंगु
 - **Naturalism** – Adherence or attachment to what is natural प्रकृतिवाद

- **Cacographic** – One who is bad in spelling
 - **Irrecoverable** – That which cannot be recovered बेवसूल
14. **Imbroglia** – A confused, complicated or embarrassing situation अव्यवस्था
- **Conservatory** – A greenhouse, esp. one attached to a house
 - **Satire** – A piece of writing intended to mock at something व्यंग्य
 - **Inheritance** – Property handed down after the death of a person, heritage विरासत
15. **Bite the bullet** (phrase) – To get something over with because it is inevitable डटकर मुकाबला करना
16. **Apple of someone's eye** (phrase) – A person of whom her mother is extremely fond and proud किसी की आँख का तारा
17. **Gracious** – Kind, polite, tactful, courteous, civil
Antonym – **Rude**
- **Active** – Lively, vigorous, energetic, dynamic सक्रिय
 - **Passive** – Inert, inactive, unreceptive, submissive निष्क्रिय
 - **Blissful** – Heavenly, wonderful, delightful, idyllic आनंदित
18. **Abide** – accept or act in accordance with (a rule, decision, or recommendation) पालन करना
Antonym – Reject
- **Dwell** – Reside, live, lodge, stay, abide, inhabit निवास करना
 - **Anticipate** – Expect, foresee, await, predict आशा करना
 - **Endure** – Bear, tolerate, suffer, undergo, withstand सहना
19. **Yield** – Produce, bear, generate, return उत्पादन करना
- **Defy** – Challenge, confront, disobey, rebel, resist, dare चुनौती देना
20. **Dissipate** – Disappear, dispel, disperse, dissolve, scatter गायब हो जाना
21. 'Am going to buy' का प्रयोग उपयुक्त है वाक्य के अनुसार!
22. 'Hardly' के बदले 'hard' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'hardly' का अर्थ होता है 'शायद ही, 'मुश्किल से' जबकी 'hard' का अर्थ होता है 'कठिनता से'
23. (B) 'cannot gathered' के बदले 'cannot be gathered' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Part (A) में प्रयुक्त 'Grapes' Passive Subject है, अर्थात् 'grapes' को 'जमा नहीं' किया जा सकता है और Passive Subject के लिए Passive Verb 'be + V3' का प्रयोग होता है। फिर, चूँकि 'can' एक Modal है और कोई भी Modal अपने साथ V1 लेता है अतः 'cannot' के साथ 'Be' का 'V1' रूप खुद 'be' आएगा; अतः 'cannot be gathered' का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे-
- i. This work can be done tomorrow.
 - ii. This work cannot be done today.

- 'cannot be gathered' will be used instead of 'cannot gathered' because 'Grapes' used in Part (A) is Passive Subject, i.e. 'grapes' cannot be 'Submitted' and as Passive Subject For Passive Verb 'be + V3' is used. Then, since 'can' is a Modal and any Modal takes V1 with it, 'cannot' will be followed by the 'V1' form of 'Be' itself; Hence 'cannot be gathered' would be used; As-
 - i. This work can be done tomorrow.
 - ii. This work cannot be done today.
24. (A) 'Mohans' के बदले 'Mohan's' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Mohan' का Possessive बनाने के लिए Mohan पर 's' (Apostrophe 's) का प्रयोग करना पड़ेगा; जैसे-
- i. Mohan's performance is not satisfactory.
- 'Mohan's' will be used instead of 'Mohans' because 's' (Apostrophe's) will have to be used on Mohan to make Possessive of 'Mohan'; As-
 - i. Mohan's performance is not satisfactory.
25. (C) 'secure' के बदले 'securing' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'with a view to/ look forward to + V4 (V+ ing)' होता है; जैसे-
- i. He practised hard with a view to winning the match.
- 'secure' will be replaced with 'securing' as 'with a view to/ look forward to + V4 (V+ ing)'; As- He practiced hard with a view to winning the match.



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