

## Grave concern: On wild-type poliovirus type-1 cases in Pakistan, Afghanistan

The **risk** of international spread of wild type-1 polio cases from Pakistan **is** great

The **ambitious goal** of **eradicating** wild-type poliovirus type-1 (WPV1) by 2026 **appears** to have become tougher. **WPV1**, which is **endemic** only in Pakistan and Afghanistan, **is** showing signs of a **resurgence** since 2023. With Afghanistan and Pakistan reporting six WPV1 cases each in 2023 — there were two cases in Afghanistan and 20 cases in Pakistan in 2022 — the total **incidence** of type-1 cases in both countries in 2023 **might** appear to have nearly **halved**. But with six cases in Afghanistan and five cases in Pakistan already this year, there appears to be an **uptick**. If this continues, the total **cases** being reported from the two countries **might** be close to or even **surpass** the 2022 numbers. The concern about WPV1 is not **limited** to the number of cases in children. The **circulation** of the virus in the environment **is** seen to be rising, and, most importantly, after a gap of two years, positive **environmental samples** have been increasingly collected in Pakistan, in 2023 and till early June this year, from cities which have been historical **reservoirs** for the virus. Last year, 125 positive environmental samples were collected from 28 districts in Pakistan. Of these, 119 belonged to a genetic cluster (YB3A), which suggests that these were imported from Afghanistan. By June 1 this year, there have been 153 positive environmental samples from 39 districts. As of April 8, 2024, 34 positive environmental samples were collected from Afghanistan.

According to the World Health Organization, the **presence** of positive environmental samples in “**epidemiologically critical** areas and historical reservoirs” such as Karachi, Quetta and the Peshawar-Khyber blocks in Pakistan, and Kandahar in Afghanistan, **represents** a significant risk to the **gains** made in the past. Rising positive environmental samples are a **reflection** of polio campaigns not really achieving their desired coverage; fake finger marking **sans** vaccination is a **persisting** problem. Though children in Pakistan’s cities are largely **immunised**, there is a **heightened** risk of the virus **striking** any **unvaccinated** or not fully vaccinated children — in 2023, two of the six cases were from Karachi city. The situation in Pakistan appears worse than it is in Afghanistan with the actual spread of WPV1 seen “**predominantly** in Afghanistan in 2022 now being detected in Pakistan in 2023 and 2024”. There is also the grave risk of international spread from Pakistan, particularly to Afghanistan. With over 0.5 million Afghan **refugees** forced to leave Pakistan, and an estimated 0.8 million to be **evicted** soon, there is an increased risk of cross-border spread of the virus. There is a large **pool** of unvaccinated and **under-immunised** children in southern Afghanistan, increasing the risk that returning refugees can pose.

[Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Grave** (adjective) – Serious, severe, critical, dire, weighty गंभीर
2. **Ambitious** (adjective) – Aspiring, driven, determined, enterprising, zealous महत्त्वाकांक्षी
3. **Eradicate** (verb) – Eliminate, abolish, annihilate, exterminate, uproot समाप्त करना
4. **Endemic** (adjective) – Native, local, indigenous, confined, prevalent स्थानिक
5. **Resurgence** (noun) – Revival, rebirth, renewal, reawakening, comeback पुनरुत्थान
6. **Incidence** (noun) – Occurrence, prevalence, frequency, rate, amount घटना
7. **Halve** (verb) – Divide, split, bisect, cut in half, reduce by half आधा करना
8. **Uptick** (noun) – Increase, rise, surge, boost, escalation इजाफा
9. **Surpass** (verb) – Exceed, outdo, transcend, excel, outstrip पार करना
10. **Limit** (to) (verb) – Restrict, confine, constrain, bound, curb सीमित करना
11. **Circulation** (noun) – Movement, flow, dissemination, distribution, spread प्रसार
12. **Environmental sample** (noun) – A portion or piece of the surrounding physical conditions, used for analysis पर्यावरण नमूना
13. **Reservoir** (noun) – a supply or source of something. स्रोत
14. **Presence** (noun) – Existence, attendance, appearance, being, occurrence उपस्थिति
15. **Epidemiologically** (adverb) – In a manner related to the study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states महामारी विज्ञान के संदर्भ में
16. **Critical** (adjective) – Crucial, essential, vital, pivotal, significant महत्वपूर्ण
17. **Gain** (noun) – Achievement, profit, benefit, advantage, improvement सुधार
18. **Reflection** (noun) – Indication, manifestation, representation, display, evidence प्रतिबिंब
19. **Sans** (preposition) – Without, lacking, devoid of, minus, absent बिना
20. **Persisting** (adjective) – Continuing, enduring, lasting, ongoing, perpetual लगातार
21. **Immunise** (verb) – Vaccinate, inoculate, protect, safeguard, shield टीकाकरण करना

22. **Heightened** (adjective) – Increased, intensified, elevated, amplified, raised बढ़ा हुआ
23. **Strike** (verb) – Hit, attack, affect, impact, assault प्रहार करना
24. **Unvaccinated** (adjective) – Not vaccinated, non-immunized, unprotected, susceptible, vulnerable बिना टीकाकरण के
25. **Predominantly** (adverb) – Mainly, primarily, chiefly, largely, mostly प्रमुख रूप से
26. **Refugee** (noun) – Displaced person, asylum seeker, exile, migrant, evacuee शरणार्थी
27. **Evict** (verb) – Expel, eject, remove, oust, displace निकालना
28. **Pool** (noun) – Collection, supply, reserve, stockpile, accumulation संग्रह
29. **Under-immunised** (adjective) – Partially vaccinated, insufficiently vaccinated, not fully protected, partially protected, incompletely vaccinated कम टीकाकृत
30. **Pose** (verb) – Present, create, cause, constitute, generate उत्पन्न करना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. The goal to eradicate wild-type poliovirus type-1 (WPV1) by 2026 has become more challenging.
2. WPV1 remains endemic in Pakistan and Afghanistan, showing signs of resurgence since 2023.
3. In 2023, Afghanistan and Pakistan reported six WPV1 cases each, compared to two in Afghanistan and 20 in Pakistan in 2022.
4. Early 2024 data shows an uptick with six cases in Afghanistan and five in Pakistan.
5. The total number of cases in 2024 might match or surpass 2022 levels if the trend continues.
6. Rising WPV1 cases are not just a concern for children but also due to increased environmental circulation of the virus.
7. Positive environmental samples in Pakistan have increased, especially in historically virus-prone cities.
8. In 2023, Pakistan collected 125 positive environmental samples from 28 districts, mostly from a genetic cluster linked to Afghanistan.
9. By June 2024, Pakistan had 153 positive environmental samples from 39 districts.
10. By April 2024, Afghanistan reported 34 positive environmental samples.
11. Positive environmental samples in critical areas like Karachi, Quetta, and Peshawar-Khyber blocks in Pakistan, and Kandahar in Afghanistan, pose a significant risk.
12. Ineffective polio campaigns and fake finger marking without actual vaccination contribute to rising cases.
13. While children in Pakistan's cities are largely immunized, unvaccinated children remain at risk.
14. In 2023, two WPV1 cases were reported from Karachi.
15. The risk of international spread from Pakistan to Afghanistan is heightened by the forced displacement of Afghan refugees from Pakistan

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What does the increase in positive environmental samples collected from Pakistan and Afghanistan indicate about the spread of wild-type poliovirus type-1 (WPV1)?** [Editorial page]
  - A. The number of positive environmental samples suggests that the spread of WPV1 is under control due to effective containment and vaccination efforts.
  - B. The increase represents routine fluctuations in virus detection, not necessarily correlating with actual case numbers.
  - C. It signifies that the polio virus has been completely eradicated from other regions, focusing only on Pakistan and Afghanistan.
  - D. The rising number of environmental samples indicates a likely resurgence and geographical spread of WPV1, given the historical context of virus reservoirs in these regions.
2. **Why is the goal of eradicating WPV1 by 2026 considered increasingly difficult, as suggested by recent data on polio cases and environmental samples?**
  - A. The consistency in the number of polio cases year-over-year suggests that eradication efforts are already successful, simplifying the path to achieving the 2026 goal.
  - B. Ongoing conflicts and instability in the region have likely improved public health infrastructure, making it easier to administer polio vaccinations.
  - C. There has been a significant decrease in the number of environmental samples testing positive for WPV1, indicating a decline in the virus's prevalence.
  - D. The resurgence of cases and the increase in positive environmental samples highlight the persistent challenge of virus eradication in regions with historical virus reservoirs.
3. **What does the passage primarily suggest about the polio eradication efforts in the mentioned regions?**
  - A. The polio eradication efforts have been completely successful in Pakistan and Afghanistan, with no new cases reported.
  - B. Although there are challenges, polio eradication efforts have managed to control the spread to a significant extent.
  - C. Efforts have been partially successful, but persistent issues like fake vaccination are hindering complete eradication.
  - D. The efforts have led to the eradication of all types of poliovirus except for wild-type poliovirus type-1.
4. **What is the tone of the last paragraph in the passage discussing the polio situation in Pakistan and Afghanistan?**
  - A. Optimistic
  - B. Indifferent
  - C. Concerned
  - D. Skeptical
5. **According to the passage, why is there a heightened risk of polio spread between Pakistan and Afghanistan?**
  - A. Because both countries have achieved zero cases of polio, making them complacent in their vaccination efforts.

- B. Due to the large movement of populations, including refugees, between the countries which includes unvaccinated individuals.
- C. The governments of both countries have stopped all polio vaccination campaigns.
- D. Polio has been eradicated from the urban areas, so the focus has shifted to other diseases.

**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.**

People \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the world were moved last summer when a team composed of young refugees took the field at the Olympic Games for the first time. The words they shared on that occasion continue to \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ in many hearts. One expressed the desire to use the opportunity of running at the Olympics to send to fellow refugees the message that life can be changed for the better, \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ another looked back on his life experiences and said he \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ strength from them and was running with the hope that refugees would be able to lead better lives. Their words convey the fact that the true \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ of youth is not to be found in the past, nor in the future, but rather in the desire to do something for the benefit of other people living with us in the present moment. Likewise, for young people, the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs – to leave no one behind – is not something to be achieved in a distant place or a goal for some time in the future.

6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
  - A. Entirely
  - B. Thoroughly
  - C. Blackout
  - D. Throughout
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
  - A. Resonate
  - B. Aggravate
  - C. Exacerbate
  - D. Exonerate
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
  - A. Whose
  - B. Which
  - C. Where
  - D. While
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
  - A. Drew
  - B. Draw
  - C. Drawn
  - D. Drawing
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
  - A. Equivalence
  - B. Obedience
  - C. Essence

- D. Reference
11. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
When he made fun of the sage, who was already infuriated, it made a bad situation worse.
- A. Made them at the loggerheads
  - B. Pulled someone's legs
  - C. Added fuel to the fire
  - D. Budged up
12. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.  
Quell
- A. Invite
  - B. Beseech
  - C. Encourage
  - D. Suppress
13. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the following sentence.**  
The recent strike of the employees left the factory and its machinery in disorder
- A. Need of the hour
  - B. Out of gear
  - C. Pin-money
  - D. Lock and key
14. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the underlined group of words.  
'A Red, Red Rose' by Robert Burns is a poem that tells a story and has a regular rhythm and rhyme scheme.
- A. epic
  - B. haiku
  - C. ballad
  - D. Sonnet
15. Select the most appropriate **homonym** to fill in the blank.  
Should we go shopping for a \_\_\_\_\_ fan for our new house?
- A. ceiling
  - B. sealink
  - C. sealing
  - D. Selling
16. **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 crocodile / was swimming / in a river
- A. A crocodile
  - B. was swimming
  - C. No error
  - D. in a river
17. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

- The performance of the musicians was rather worst than expected by the audience.
- A. worst than expectation
  - B. worse was expected
  - C. worse than expected
  - D. bad as expected
18. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word from the following sentence. Damage**  
Every war in the history originates because of the greed of the rulers which was satisfied after mass destruction.
- A. Satisfied
  - B. Destruction
  - C. Greed
  - D. Originates
19. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.  
**Repercussion**
- A. Duplication
  - B. Consequence
  - C. Recusation
  - D. Apprehension
20. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**  
It will be done by me.
- A. I will do it.
  - B. I do it.
  - C. I did it.
  - D. I have done it
21. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word in the given sentence.  
Let us adjourn the meeting here, as it is lunchtime now.
- A. Postpone
  - B. Prohibit
  - C. Stimulate
  - D. Expedite
22. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order, except the first part. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**  
As for the first historical fallacy,...
- A. only some specialists can unravel its inscrutable mysteries
  - B. that the past was so different
  - C. from the present that
  - D. many people wrongly believe
- A. BCDA
  - B. DCBA
  - C. DBCA
  - D. ABCD
23. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.



Hideous

- A. Repulsive
- B. Pretty
- C. Attractive
- D. Plain

24. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

An old man whom / we met while coming back / from our college lives / at my uncle's place.

- A. An old man whom
- B. at my uncle's place
- C. we met while coming back
- D. from our college lives

25. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word from the given sentence.**

The crowd jerrred and laughed, but the young prince sprang to the gate with his face flushed

- A. Prince
- B. Laughed
- C. Sprang
- D. Jerred

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

1. **D) The rising number of environmental samples indicates a likely resurgence and geographical spread of WPV1, given the historical context of virus reservoirs in these regions.**

D is correct because the increase in environmental samples from historical reservoirs, alongside the rising case numbers, suggests a resurgence and potential spread of WPV1. This scenario aligns with the historical difficulties in controlling polio in these regions.

A is incorrect because the rising number of environmental samples, especially in areas known for virus persistence, contradicts the notion of the virus being under control.

C is incorrect as the presence of the virus in environmental samples in specific areas does not imply eradication elsewhere but highlights ongoing challenges in these focal areas.

B is incorrect because while fluctuations in detection are possible, the consistent increase in samples from known reservoirs likely reflects a real increase in viral circulation, not just routine variations.

2. **D) The resurgence of cases and the increase in positive environmental samples highlight the persistent challenge of virus eradication in regions with historical virus reservoirs.**

Correct because the observed increase in both polio cases and positive environmental samples, particularly in historical reservoirs of the virus, underscores the complexities in eradicating the virus by the target year 2026.

A is incorrect as the data shows not just consistency but a potential increase in cases, which contradicts the suggestion of successful eradication efforts being in place.

B is incorrect because ongoing conflicts typically hinder, not help, public health efforts by disrupting infrastructure and accessibility to medical services.

C is incorrect because the data indicates an increase in positive environmental samples, not a decrease, which points to ongoing viral circulation and challenges.

3. **C) Efforts have been partially successful, but persistent issues like fake vaccination are hindering complete eradication.**

The passage indicates that despite the polio campaigns, challenges like fake finger marking without actual vaccination continue to be a problem, affecting the overall success of the eradication efforts.

A: Incorrect because the passage explicitly mentions ongoing cases and risks, indicating that eradication has not been fully achieved.

B: Incorrect because it suggests a higher degree of control than what the passage describes, which highlights significant ongoing issues.

D: Incorrect as it specifies the eradication of all types but one, which the passage does not support; it only mentions wild-type poliovirus type-1.

4. **C) Concerned**

A. Incorrect because the paragraph emphasizes the potential risks and challenges, such as the increased risk of cross-border spread and significant numbers of unvaccinated children, rather than expressing hope or progress.

B. Incorrect as the paragraph clearly shows worry and attention towards the ongoing issues and risks associated with polio spread, not a lack of concern or interest.

C. Correct because the paragraph communicates a serious and worried tone about the current and potential future impacts of polio, highlighting problems like the spread of the virus and the risk posed by unvaccinated children.

D. Incorrect because the paragraph, while addressing difficulties, does not question or doubt the situation or efforts made; instead, it stresses the seriousness of the ongoing health threat.

5. **B) Due to the large movement of populations, including refugees, between the countries which includes unvaccinated individuals.**

The passage states that the movement of over half a million Afghan refugees, along with the expected movement of additional refugees, poses an increased risk of cross-border virus spread, especially among unvaccinated groups.

A: Incorrect as the passage indicates ongoing cases and does not suggest zero cases or complacency.

C: Incorrect because there is no indication in the passage that the vaccination campaigns have been completely stopped.

D: Incorrect as the passage explicitly mentions ongoing risks in urban areas like Karachi, contradicting the eradication claim in urban settings.

6. D) 'Throughout' का use होगा क्योंकि "throughout" का अर्थ होता है हर जगह या पूरे समय में फैला हुआ। Sentence में बताया गया है कि पूरी दुनिया में लोगों को प्रभावित किया गया था, इसलिए 'throughout' यहां सही है। जबकि 'Entirely' का अर्थ है पूरी तरह से, जो यहां स्थानिक संदर्भ को सही नहीं दर्शाता, 'Thoroughly' का अर्थ है अच्छी तरह से या पूर्णतः, जो कि इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है, और 'Blackout' का अर्थ है बिजली का जाना या सूचना का अभाव, जो कि पूरी तरह से अप्रासंगिक है। 'Throughout' will be used because it means spreading over an entire area or during the whole period of time. The sentence describes that people across the world were moved, making 'throughout' appropriate here. In contrast, 'Entirely' implies completely, not correctly reflecting the spatial context, 'Thoroughly' means in a thorough manner, which isn't suitable in this context, and 'Blackout' means a power failure or a lack of information, which is entirely irrelevant.
7. A) 'Resonate' का use होगा क्योंकि "resonate" का अर्थ होता है गूंजना या प्रतिध्वनित होना, जिससे यह बताता है कि कैसे कुछ भावनाएं या विचार लोगों के दिलों में गहराई से प्रभावित कर सकते हैं। Sentence में कहा गया है कि शब्द अभी भी कई दिलों में गूंज रहे हैं, इसलिए 'resonate' सही है। जबकि 'Aggravate' का अर्थ है बिगाड़ना या खराब करना, 'Exacerbate' का अर्थ है बदतर बनाना, और 'Exonerate' का अर्थ है दोषमुक्त करना, जो कि इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं। 'Resonate' will be used because it means to echo or reverberate, indicating how some emotions or thoughts can deeply impact people's hearts. The sentence states that the words continue to echo in many hearts, making 'resonate' the correct choice. On the other hand, 'Aggravate' means to worsen or deteriorate, 'Exacerbate' means to make worse, and 'Exonerate' means to absolve or clear of blame, which are not suitable in this context.
8. D) 'While' का use होगा क्योंकि "while" का अर्थ होता है उसी समय या एक साथ घटित होने वाली अलग-अलग घटनाओं का वर्णन करना। Sentence में दो विभिन्न व्यक्तियों के अलग-अलग विचार और उनके अनुभवों का वर्णन किया गया है, जिससे 'while' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Whose' का अर्थ होता है किसी की संपत्ति या संबंध को दिखाने के लिए, 'Which' का अर्थ होता है चीजों के समूह में से एक

विशेष को इंगित करना, और 'Where' का अर्थ होता है एक स्थान या स्थिति को दर्शाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'While' will be used because it means at the same time or describing simultaneous yet different events. The sentence discusses different perspectives and experiences of two individuals, making 'while' appropriate here. In contrast, 'Whose' implies possession or belonging, 'Which' is used to specify one particular from a group of things, and 'Where' indicates a place or location, none of which fit in this context

9. A) 'Drew' का use होगा क्योंकि "drew" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ से प्रेरणा या ताकत लेना, और यह simple past tense form में है। Sentence में व्यक्ति ने अपने अनुभवों से ताकत ली, जो पिछले समय में हुआ था, इसलिए 'drew' यहां सही है। जबकि 'Draw' present tense है, 'Drawn' past participle form का रूप है और इसका प्रयोग auxiliary verb के साथ किया जाता है, और 'Drawing' verb का present continuous रूप है, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Drew' will be used because it means to take inspiration or strength from something, and it is in the simple past tense form. The sentence mentions the individual drew strength from his experiences, which occurred in the past, making 'drew' appropriate here. In contrast, 'Draw' is the present tense, 'Drawn' is the past participle form and used with an auxiliary verb, and 'Drawing' is the present participle or continuous form, none of which are suitable in this context.

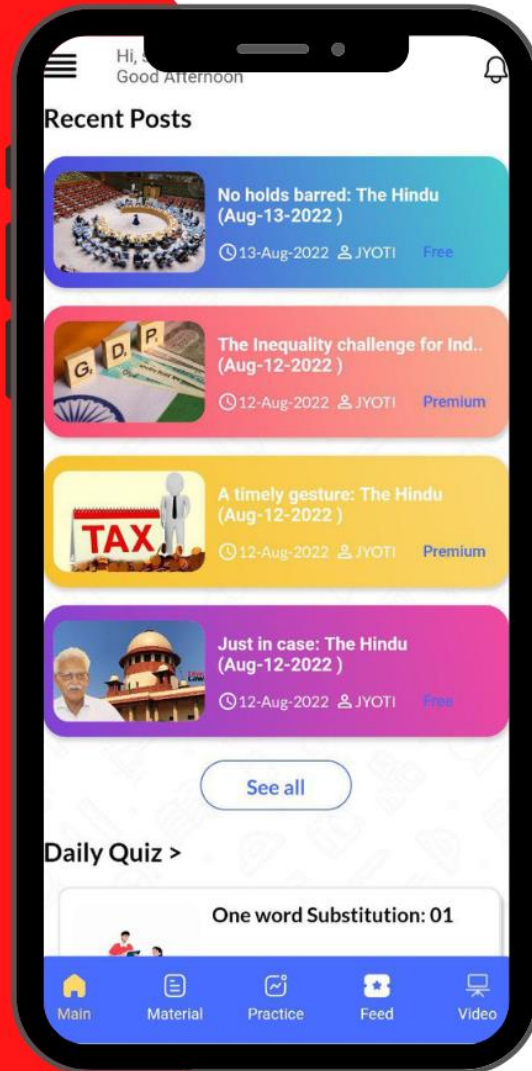
10. C) 'Essence' का use होगा क्योंकि "essence" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ की मूलभूत या सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता। Sentence में बताया गया है कि युवाओं का सच्चा मूल्य उनके अतीत या भविष्य में नहीं है, बल्कि उनकी इच्छा में है कि वे अन्य लोगों के लिए कुछ करें। इसलिए 'essence' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Equivalence' का अर्थ होता है समतुल्यता या बराबरी, 'Obedience' का अर्थ होता है आज्ञाकारिता, और 'Reference' का अर्थ होता है संदर्भ या हवाला, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Essence' will be used because it means the most fundamental or essential characteristic of something. The sentence explains that the true value of youth lies not in their past or future, but in their desire to do something beneficial for others in the present. Hence, 'essence' is appropriate here. In contrast, 'Equivalence' means equality or equivalent state, 'Obedience' means compliance, and 'Reference' means a mention or citation, none of which fit in this context

11. C) **Added fuel to the fire** (idiom) – To worsen an already bad situation or to further intensify an ongoing problem. आग में घी डालना
- **Made them at loggerheads** (idiom) – To cause two or more people to argue or fight. आपस में भिड़ाना
  - **Pulled someone's legs** (idiom) – To joke or tease someone. किसी की टांग खींचना
12. D) **Quell** (verb) – To put an end to, suppress, stifle, subdue. किसी को दबाना या कुचलना; दमन करना
- Synonym: Suppress** (verb) – To put an end to, curb, inhibit, restrain. दबा देना
- **Invite** (verb) – To ask someone to go somewhere or to do something, solicit, request. आमंत्रित करना

- **Besech** (verb) – To ask someone urgently and fervently to do something, implore, beg, entreat. प्रार्थना करना
  - **Encourage** (verb) – To give support, confidence or hope to someone, motivate, inspire. प्रोत्साहित करना
13. B) **Out of gear** (idiom) - Not functioning properly or as expected; disorganized or disrupted. अव्यवस्था में.
- **Need of the hour** (idiom) – Something that is urgently required or necessary at a particular point in time. समय की जरूरत
  - **Pin-money** (idiom) – A small amount of extra money earned by a woman, used for personal spending. छोटी अतिरिक्त राशि
  - **Lock and key** (idiom) – Under secure control or in safe custody. सुरक्षित ताले-कुंजी में
14. C) **Ballad** (noun) – A narrative poem that is written in rhythmic verse, often set to music. गाथा गीत
- **Epic** (noun) – A long poem, typically one derived from ancient oral tradition, narrating the deeds and adventures of heroic or legendary figures or the past history of a nation. महाकाव्य
  - **Haiku** (noun) – A traditional form of Japanese poetry consisting of three lines, with the first and last line having 5 syllables and the middle line having 7.
  - **Sonnet** (noun) – A 14-line poem written in iambic pentameter, often concerning love or beauty.
15. A) **'Ceiling'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence में घर के लिए एक प्रकार का पंखा खरीदने की चर्चा हो रही है। 'Ceiling fan' एक प्रकार का पंखा है जो छत पर लगता है। जबकि बाकी विकल्प इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं। इसलिए, "ceiling" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- **'Ceiling'** should be used because the sentence is discussing purchasing a type of fan for the house. A 'ceiling fan' is a type of fan that is mounted on the ceiling. Whereas the other options are not appropriate in this context. Thus, "ceiling" would be the most appropriate choice.
16. C) No error
17. C) **'worst'** के बदले 'worse' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि संवाद में तुलना की जा रही है और तुलना के लिए comparative degree 'worse' का उपयोग होता है। जैसे— His performance was worse than hers.
- 'worse than expected' will be used instead of 'worst' because the sentence is making a comparison and for comparison, 'worse than' is used; Like— His performance was worse than hers.
18. B) **Damage** (noun) – Harm or injury that impairs the value or usefulness of something, impairment, ruin. क्षति, नुकसान
- Synonym: Destruction** (noun) – The action or process of causing so much damage to something that it no longer exists or cannot be repaired, demolition, annihilation. विनाश
- **Satisfied** (adjective) – Contented, pleased, gratified. संतुष्ट
  - **Greed** (noun) – Intense desire or greed for wealth or possessions, avarice, covetousness. लालच
  - **Originates** (verb) – Have a specified beginning, arise, emerge. उत्पन्न होना

19. B) **Repercussion** (noun) – The unintended consequences of an event or action, especially when they come back to cause problems for the originator; aftermath. प्रतिक्रिया/ प्रभाव  
**Synonym: Consequence** (noun) – A result or effect of an action or condition; outcome, upshot. नतीजा, फल
- **Duplication** (noun) – The action or process of duplicating something; copying, reproduction. प्रतिलिपि
  - **Recusation** (noun) – The act of refusing or rejecting; especially a judge's or official's refusal to be involved in a case because of potential bias or conflict of interest. मुकरना
  - **Apprehension** (noun) – Understanding, grasp; or fear that something bad or unpleasant will happen. आशंका/ भय
20. A) I will do it.
21. A) **Adjourn** (verb) – To stop a meeting or an official process for a period of time or until a later date. स्थगित करना  
**Synonym: Postpone** (verb) – To arrange for something to take place at a later time or date. टालना
- **Prohibit** (verb) – To formally forbid by law, rule, or other authority. प्रतिबंध लगाना
  - **Stimulate** (verb) – To encourage or cause a process or activity to begin or develop further. प्रेरित करना
  - **Expedite** (verb) – To make something happen more quickly. जल्दी करना
22. C) **DBCA**  
Many people wrongly believe that the past was so different from the present that only some specialists can unravel its inscrutable mysteries
23. A) **Hideous** (adjective) – Extremely ugly, repugnant, unsightly, unattractive, dreadful. डरावना  
**Synonym: Repulsive** (adjective) – Causing a strong desire to avoid or turn away from, distasteful, revolting, abhorrent. घृणास्पद
- **Pretty** (adjective) – Attractive in a delicate way, good-looking, pleasing, lovely. सुंदर
  - **Attractive** (adjective) – Pleasing to the eye, mind, or senses, appealing, alluring, captivating. आकर्षक
  - **Plain** (adjective) – Not decorative or elaborate, simple, unadorned, basic. सादा
24. A) 'whom' के बजाय 'who' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इसे verb 'lives' का subject के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है। 'Whom' का प्रयोग तब होता है जब यह pronoun object के रूप में कार्य करता है।
- 'who' will be used instead of 'whom' because it functions as the subject of the verb 'lives'.  
'Whom' is used when the pronoun acts as an object.
25. D) **Jerred** के स्थान पर सही spelling 'jeered' होती है। इसलिए, गलत spelling वाला शब्द 'Jerred' है।
- The correct spelling is 'jeered' instead of 'Jerred'. Hence, the word with incorrect spelling is 'Jerred'.



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

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