

Apathy continues: On Africa and the mpox vaccine response

Africa is not getting **mpox** vaccines despite the disease being **endemic** there for three years

The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared mpox to be a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) for the second time in two years **following** its **outbreak** in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and its spread to over a dozen countries in Africa. The multi-country **outbreak** in Europe, in 2022, **had led to** a declaration of a PHEIC. WHO's announcement comes a day after the Africa CDC declared the outbreak to be a public health emergency of **continental** security (PHECS), also **marking** the first time a regional and global health emergency has been declared for a disease outbreak. If this is first such declaration in Africa of a PHECS since 2017, it is also the first time that WHO has declared a PHEIC for a disease outbreak in Africa on the very first time the emergency committee met to decide on the matter. Though WHO **claimed** in August 2014 that the **Ebola** outbreak in West Africa was declared a public health emergency in the very first meeting of the emergency committee, an Associated Press investigation **revealed** how WHO **resisted** calling it a public health emergency for a few months. In the second Ebola outbreak in Africa in 2018-19, WHO declared it a public health emergency only when the emergency committee met for the fourth time.

If the 2022 mpox **outbreak** in the U.K, that spread to over 100 countries, **was** caused by the **milder clade 2b virus** — primarily affecting men who have sex with men, with limited cases among children and **adolescents** — the current outbreak is **driven** by a new and more **lethal clade 1b**, spread effectively through sexual and non-sexual contact. There have been 2,863 confirmed cases and 517 deaths this year, **primarily** in the DRC. The clade 1b emerged in the DRC in September 2023, with human-to-human **transmission** ongoing since then. In the DRC, around two-thirds of infections are in children under 15 years. Vaccines are again in **acute** short supply. As against 10 million doses needed to control the outbreak, just about 0.21 million doses may be supplied immediately. Even when vaccines were used to **blunt** transmission in Europe and the U.S. earlier, vaccines were not supplied to Africa despite mpox being endemic there for years. Currently, only the DRC and Nigeria have **granted** emergency use **authorisation** for the vaccine. The regulatory hurdle can be **sidestepped** if the company expresses interest for WHO's emergency use listing, which will allow international agencies to supply the vaccine to all African countries. Even then, Africa will have to wait till the end of 2025 for the 10 million doses.

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

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

Vocabulary

1. **Apathy** (noun) – Indifference, lack of concern, disinterest, unconcern, lethargy
उदासीनता
2. **Mpox** (noun) – The virus causing monkeypox
3. **Endemic** (noun) – Native, local, indigenous, regional, prevalent स्थानिक
4. **Following** (preposition) – After, subsequent to, in the wake of, as a result of, in the aftermath of के बाद
5. **Outbreak** (noun) – Eruption, flare-up, occurrence, onset, emergence प्रकोप
6. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Cause, result in, bring about, give rise to, contribute to कारण बनना
7. **Continental** (adjective) – Relating to a continent, regional, territorial महाद्वीपीय
8. **Mark** (verb) – Indicate, signify, denote, highlight, point to संकेत करना
9. **Claim** (verb) – Assert, state, declare, contend, allege दावा करना
10. **Ebola** (noun) – A severe, often fatal disease in humans caused by the Ebola virus इबोला वायरस
11. **Reveal** (verb) – Disclose, uncover, expose, make known, bring to light प्रकट करना
12. **Resist** (verb) – Oppose, defy, withstand, fight against, refuse to accept विरोध करना
13. **Mild** (adjective) – Moderate, gentle, slight, not severe, temperate हल्का
14. **Clade 2b virus** (noun) – A specific strain or subgroup of the monkeypox virus क्लैड 2बी वायरस
15. **Adolescent** (noun) – Teenager, youth, young person, juvenile, minor किशोर
16. **Drive** (verb) – Propel, push, motivate, compel, lead प्रेरित करना
17. **Lethal** (adjective) – Deadly, fatal, life-threatening, dangerous, deadly घातक
18. **Clade 1b** (noun) – A more virulent strain of the monkeypox virus क्लैड 1बी वायरस
19. **Primarily** (adverb) – Mainly, chiefly, predominantly, principally, for the most part मुख्य रूप से
20. **Transmission** (noun) – Spread, passing on, communication, dissemination, contagion संचरण
21. **Acute** (adjective) – Severe, intense, critical, serious, sharp तीव्र
22. **Blunt** (verb) – Dampen, dull, reduce, diminish, soothe, lessen कम करना
23. **Grant** (verb) – Give, bestow, allow, confer, authorize प्रदान करना

24. **Authorisation** (noun) – Permission, approval, sanction, consent, license अनुमोदन/ प्राधिकार

25. **Sidestep** (verb) – Avoid, evade, bypass, circumvent, dodge बचना/ टलना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Mpox has been endemic in Africa for three years, yet the continent is not receiving sufficient vaccines.
2. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared mpox a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) for the second time in two years.
3. The current mpox outbreak began in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and has spread to over a dozen African countries.
4. The Africa CDC also declared mpox a public health emergency of continental security (PHECS), marking the first time both regional and global health emergencies were declared for the same outbreak.
5. This is Africa's first PHECS declaration since 2017.
6. WHO declared a PHEIC for Africa's mpox outbreak in its first emergency committee meeting, a rare occurrence.
7. WHO delayed declaring previous Ebola outbreaks in Africa as public health emergencies, revealing inconsistency in responses.
8. The 2022 mpox outbreak in the U.K. spread to over 100 countries but was caused by a milder clade 2b virus.
9. The current African outbreak is driven by a more lethal clade 1b virus, spread through both sexual and non-sexual contact.
10. As of 2024, the DRC has reported 2,863 confirmed cases and 517 deaths due to mpox.
11. The clade 1b virus emerged in the DRC in September 2023, with children under 15 years being the most affected group.
12. Africa is facing an acute shortage of mpox vaccines, with only about 0.21 million doses available out of the 10 million required.
13. Despite the mpox outbreak in Europe and the U.S., vaccines were not supplied to Africa even though the disease was endemic there.
14. Only the DRC and Nigeria have granted emergency use authorization for the mpox vaccine in Africa.
15. Africa will still need to wait until the end of 2025 for the necessary 10 million vaccine doses to be available.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What can be inferred about WHO's response to health emergencies in Africa as per the passage?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. WHO consistently declares a PHEIC at the first meeting of the emergency committee for any disease outbreak.
 - B. WHO has sometimes delayed declaring a PHEIC for disease outbreaks in Africa.
 - C. WHO's focus is primarily on European countries, with less attention to Africa.
 - D. WHO never declares a PHEIC for disease outbreaks in Africa.
2. **Which of the following correctly fills in the blank in the following sentence:**
"The outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) led to WHO declaring a _____."
 - A. public health emergency of national concern (PHENC).
 - B. public health emergency of continental security (PHECS).
 - C. public health emergency of global interest (PHEGI).
 - D. public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC).
3. **According to the passage, which of the following is true about the declaration of health emergencies in Africa?**
 - A. Africa CDC declared a PHECS for mpox in 2018.
 - B. WHO declared a PHEIC for the Ebola outbreak in 2014 at the first meeting of the emergency committee.
 - C. Africa CDC declared a PHECS for the mpox outbreak, marking the first time a regional and global health emergency was declared for the same disease.
 - D. WHO has never declared a PHEIC for any disease outbreak in Africa.
4. **Which of the following is the most likely reason why Africa has not received sufficient mpox vaccines despite the disease being endemic in the region?**
 - A. African governments have not prioritized mpox vaccination due to low infection rates.
 - B. The vaccine manufacturer has not sought WHO emergency use listing for Africa.
 - C. International agencies have been slow to respond to Africa's request for vaccines.
 - D. Africa has enough mpox vaccines but is facing distribution challenges.
5. **According to the passage, which of the following statements is true regarding the current mpox outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)?**
 - A. The outbreak is primarily affecting adults over the age of 30.
 - B. The clade 1b virus responsible for the outbreak emerged in September 2022.
 - C. The DRC has the majority of mpox cases among children under the age of 15.
 - D. All African countries have already received the necessary mpox vaccines.
6. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Go down in flames
 - A. To fail spectacularly
 - B. To destroy completely
 - C. To crash and burn
 - D. To burn down completely

7. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the given sentence.**
Only those having blue blood can dethrone the evil autocrat and restore equilibrium
- Political ideology
 - Vigilant nature
 - Aristocratic lineage
 - Bitter relations
8. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
We were driving home when suddenly a deer runs across the road.
- home
 - We were driving
 - a deer runs across the road
 - when suddenly
9. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Condemn
- Uphold
 - Elevate
 - Tolerate
 - Denounce
10. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words.**
Rahul has done a study of statistics that contributed to the research
- Demography
 - Choreography
 - Cartography
 - Cinematography
11. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
- Disseminate
 - Enterpreneur
 - Dilemma
 - Accommodate
12. **The following sentence has been divided into four segments. Identify the segment that has a grammatical error.**
His energetic attitude / showed that he had / soundly slept / the previous night
- His energetic attitude
 - showed that he had
 - the previous night.
 - soundly slept
13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
The Cacophony in the theatre was too much for us.
- silence
 - smell

- C. noise
D. laughter
14. In the question four alternatives are given for the underlined word in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the opposite meaning of the word.
“Well, what if it is? You are not afraid of anything, you know,” returned the boy, looking Wicked
- A. Clean
B. Evil
C. Righteous
D. Improper
15. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.
Though Kalpana listened to Sheetal carefully, she knew that she should take it with a grain of salt
- A. accept it as really useful and worthy
B. move according to the trend
C. regard it as exaggerated and not completely true
D. be do it meticulously as taking salt
16. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.
Ignoring his father’s warnings, he said, “an elephant in the room” to his mother.
- A. The elephant got stuck in the room
B. There is an obvious problem
C. Someone begins to suspect
D. Someone hiding in the room
17. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.
A story intended to teach moral lessons
- A. Parboil
B. Parable
C. Parole
D. Parasite
18. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.
Mighty
- A. Weak
B. Forcible
C. Forceful
D. Haughty
19. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.
The islands of Japan were connected to the Asian landmass about 12,000 years ago the first Japanese travelled across the water in serch of animals to hunt.
- A. Landmass
B. Serch
C. Connected

D. Islands

20. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

Feeling of being in a place before having already experienced the present situation

A. Deja-vu

B. Illusion

C. Spirituality

D. Delusion

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 series of ___1___ of shell or ivory or thin metal clothed her left upper arm all the way down to her fingers. A necklace ___2___ three pendants bunched together and a few bangles above the elbow and ___3___ on the right hands display an almost modern art She speaks of the ___4___, ever hopeful human spirit. She reminds us that it is important to visit museums in our country to experience the ___5___ that a work of art leaves on our senses, to find among all the riches one particular vision of beauty that speaks to us alone.

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

A. bangles

B. toe-rings

C. anklets

D. ear-rings

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

A. by

B. with

C. upon

D. In

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

A. toe

B. wrist

C. waist

D. ankle

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

A. unbelievable

B. ungrateful

C. unsafe

D. undaunted

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

A. affect

B. result

C. blow

D. impact

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. **B) WHO has sometimes delayed declaring a PHEIC for disease outbreaks in Africa.**

The passage highlights that WHO did not declare the Ebola outbreak in West Africa as a public health emergency during the very first meeting of the emergency committee, despite claiming to have done so. This indicates that WHO has, on occasions, delayed declaring a PHEIC for disease outbreaks in Africa.

A is incorrect because the passage clearly mentions that WHO did not declare a PHEIC during the first meeting in the case of the Ebola outbreak.

C is incorrect because the passage does not have enough evidence to conclude that WHO focuses primarily on European countries, although it does mention a multi-country outbreak in Europe.

D is incorrect because WHO has declared PHEICs for disease outbreaks in Africa, as mentioned in the passage.

2. **D) public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC).**

The passage clearly states that WHO declared the mpox outbreak in DRC a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC).

A is incorrect because there is no mention of a "public health emergency of national concern" in the passage.

B is incorrect because the PHECS was declared by Africa CDC, not WHO, as per the passage.

C is incorrect because the term "public health emergency of global interest" is not mentioned in the passage.

3. **C) Africa CDC declared a PHECS for the mpox outbreak, marking the first time a regional and global health emergency was declared for the same disease.**

The passage specifically mentions that this is the first time both a regional and a global health emergency were declared for the same disease, mpox.

A is incorrect because the Africa CDC declared the PHECS in response to the mpox outbreak, not in 2018.

B is incorrect because WHO did not declare a PHEIC at the first meeting for the 2014 Ebola outbreak, as revealed by the Associated Press investigation.

D is incorrect because WHO has declared PHEICs for disease outbreaks in Africa, including the mpox outbreak mentioned in the passage.

4. **B) The vaccine manufacturer has not sought WHO emergency use listing for Africa.**

B is correct because the passage clearly mentions that regulatory hurdles can be sidestepped if the vaccine company expresses interest for WHO's emergency use listing. This implies that the manufacturer's lack of initiative is a major reason for the vaccine shortage in Africa.

A is incorrect because the passage highlights that mpox is endemic in Africa, indicating a significant need for vaccines. There is no mention of African governments deprioritizing vaccination.

C is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that international agencies have been slow to respond. It instead indicates that international agencies could supply vaccines if regulatory hurdles are overcome.

D is incorrect because the passage states that Africa has a significant shortage of vaccines, not that it has enough and is facing distribution challenges.

5. **C) The DRC has the majority of mpox cases among children under the age of 15.**
 C is correct because the passage explicitly states that around two-thirds of infections in the DRC are in children under 15 years old.
 A is incorrect because the passage mentions that the outbreak in the DRC is primarily affecting children under 15, not adults over the age of 30.
 B is incorrect because the clade 1b virus responsible for the outbreak emerged in September 2023, not 2022.
 D is incorrect because the passage clearly states that Africa is still waiting for the necessary vaccine doses and will have to wait until the end of 2025 for 10 million doses.
6. A) **Go down in flames** (idiom) – To fail spectacularly बड़ी असफलता
7. C) **Blue blood** (idiom) – Aristocratic lineage शाही वंशावली
8. C) 'runs' के बदले 'ran' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि मुख्य Clause 'We were driving' Past Continuous Tense में है अतः Subordinate Clause में भी Verb Past Tense में होगा; जैसे— We were driving home when suddenly a deer ran across the road.
- 'ran' will be used instead of 'runs' because the main clause 'We were driving' is in Past Continuous Tense, so in the Subordinate Clause, the Verb will also be in Past Tense; Like— We were driving home when suddenly a deer ran across the road.
9. **D) Condemn** (verb) – Express complete disapproval of, typically in public; censure. निंदा करना
 Synonym: **Denounce** (verb) – Publicly declare to be wrong or evil; to criticize harshly and publicly. निंदा करना
- **Uphold** (verb) – To support or defend, typically in an official context. समर्थन करना
 - **Elevate** (verb) – Raise to a higher position or level; to lift up. उन्नत करना
 - **Tolerate** (verb) – To allow the existence or occurrence of something without interference; to endure. सहन करना
10. A) **Demography** (noun) – The study of statistics such as births, deaths, income, or the incidence of disease, which illustrate the changing structure of human populations जनसांख्यिकी
- **Choreography** (noun) – the sequence of steps and movements in dance or figure skating, especially in a ballet or other staged dance. नृत्य रचना
 - **Cartography** (noun) – the science or practice of drawing maps. मानचित्रण
 - **Cinematography** (noun) – the art of making motion pictures. चलचित्रण
11. **B)** The correct spelling of 'Entrepreneur' is 'Entrepreneur' which means "a person who sets up a business or businesses, taking on financial risks in the hope of profit" व्यवसायी, उद्यमी.
12. **D) soundly slept'** के बदले 'slept soundly' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि English में adverb 'soundly' का प्रयोग हमेशा verb 'slept' के बाद होता है; जैसे— He slept soundly the previous night.
 Note: The word 'soundly' is an adverb which means the following:
- **in a way that is secure and reliable.**
For eg.- Their houses were soundly built.
 - **with reference to sleep - deeply and without disturbance.**
For eg.- I slept soundly for the first time since I've been here.

- **in a thorough or decisive manner.**
For eg.- Jim was soundly defeated by his old opponent.
 - **in a way that is based on a valid reason or good judgement.**
For eg.- There is soundly based reason for optimism.
 - 'slept soundly' will be used instead of 'soundly slept' because in English, the adverb 'soundly' always comes after the verb 'slept'; Like— He slept soundly the previous night.
13. C) **Cacophony** (noun) – A harsh, discordant mixture of sounds, uproar, din, racket. कर्कश ध्वनि
Synonym: **Noise** (noun) – A sound, especially one that is loud or unpleasant or that causes disturbance, clamor, racket, din. शोर
- **Silence** (noun) – The absence of sound. शांति
 - **Smell** (noun) – The sense or sensation of something that comes through the nose. गंध
 - **Laughter** (noun) – The sound or act of laughing. हँसी
14. C) **Wicked** (adjective) – Evil, immoral, sinful, malicious. नीच
Antonym: **Righteous** (adjective) – Morally right, virtuous, ethical, good. धर्मिक
- **Clean** (adjective) – Free from dirt, marks, or stains. स्वच्छ
 - **Evil** (adjective) – Profoundly immoral and wicked. दुष्ट
 - **Improper** (adjective) – Not in accordance with accepted standards, incorrect. अनुचित
15. C) **take it with a grain of salt** – regard it as exaggerated and not completely true
बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर और पूरी तरह से सत्य नहीं समझना
16. B) **An elephant in the room** (idiom) – There is an obvious problem एक स्पष्ट समस्या
17. B) **Parable** (noun) – A story intended to teach moral lessons नैतिकता सिखाने के लिए बनाई गई कहानी
- **Parboil** (verb) – Partially cook food by boiling briefly अधपका खाना
 - **Parole** (noun) – The temporary or permanent release of a prisoner before the end of a sentence, on the promise of good behavior जमानत
 - **Parasite** (noun) – An organism that lives in or on another organism and benefits by deriving nutrients at the host's expense परजीवी
18. A) **Mighty** (adjective) – Possessing great and impressive power or strength, especially on account of size. शक्तिशाली
Antonym: **Weak** (adjective) – Lacking the power to perform physically demanding tasks; lacking physical strength and energy. कमजोर
- **Forcible** (adjective) – Done by force; involving the use of physical force. बलपूर्वक
 - **Forceful** (adjective) – Strong and assertive; vigorous and powerful. शक्तिशाली
 - **Haughty** (adjective) – Arrogantly superior and disdainful. घमंडी
19. B) The correct spelling of 'Serch' is '**Search**' which means "an attempt to find something" तलाश, खोज.
20. A) **Déjà vu** (noun) – Feeling of being in a place before having already experienced the present situation. पूर्वानुभव

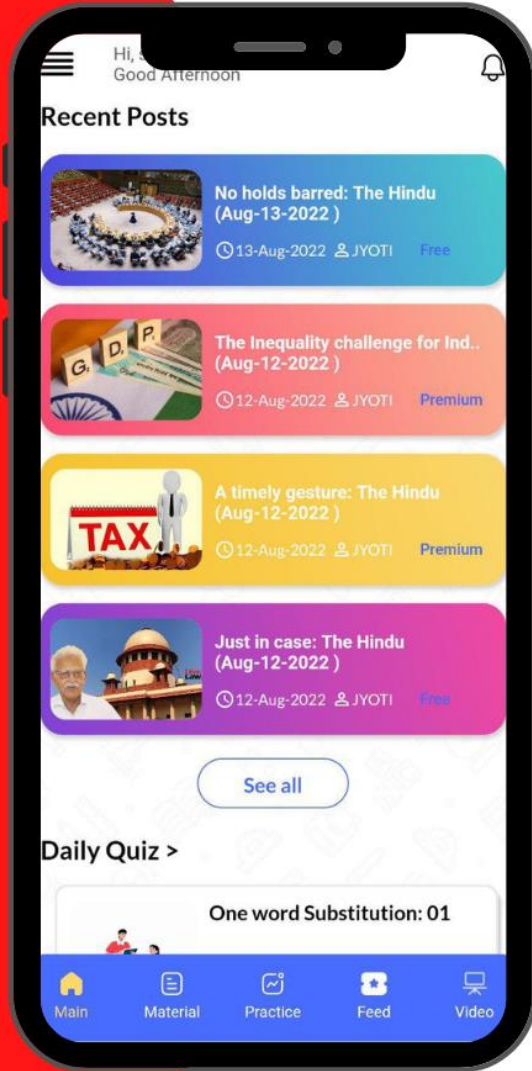
- **Illusion** (noun) – a thing that is or is likely to be wrongly perceived or interpreted by the senses. भ्रांति
 - **Spirituality** (noun) – the quality of being concerned with the human spirit or soul as opposed to material or physical things. आध्यात्मिकता
 - **Delusion** (noun) – a belief or impression that is firmly maintained despite being contradicted by what is generally accepted as reality or rational argument. भ्रम
21. A) 'Bangles' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "bangles" का अर्थ होता है हाथ में पहने जाने वाले कंगन, और यहाँ संदर्भ में ऊपरी बाएँ हाथ से लेकर उँगलियों तक एक श्रृंखला का वर्णन किया गया है, जो केवल कंगन (bangles) के लिए उपयुक्त है। अन्य विकल्प जैसे 'toe-rings' का अर्थ है पैरों की उँगलियों में पहने जाने वाली अंगूठियाँ, 'anklets' का अर्थ है पैर में पहने जाने वाले पाजेब, और 'ear-rings' का अर्थ है कान में पहने जाने वाली बालियाँ, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Bangles' should be used because it refers to bracelets worn on the arm, and the context describes a series of items covering the left upper arm down to the fingers, which fits the description of bangles. Whereas 'toe-rings' are worn on the toes, 'anklets' are worn around the ankles, and 'ear-rings' are worn in the ears, which do not fit the context.
22. B) 'With' का उपयोग सही है क्योंकि 'with' का अर्थ होता है किसी वस्तु के साथ, जो यहाँ हार के साथ तीन लटकनों की संगति को दर्शाता है। वाक्य में हार को तीन लटकनों के साथ दर्शाया गया है, इसलिए 'with' यहाँ सही उत्तर है। जबकि 'by' का उपयोग कार्य को करने वाले के लिए होता है, 'upon' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ पर, और 'in' का उपयोग स्थिति के लिए किया जाता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'With' should be used because it indicates accompaniment, which fits the context of the necklace accompanied by three pendants. The sentence describes the necklace being adorned with three pendants, making 'with' the correct choice. In contrast, 'by' is used for indicating the doer of an action, 'upon' suggests on top of something, and 'in' refers to a situation or condition, which don't fit this context.
23. B) 'Wrist' का use होगा क्योंकि wrist का अर्थ होता है कलाई और sentence में यह mention किया गया है कि कुछ कंगन कोहनी के ऊपर और कलाई पर पहने जाते हैं। Sentence के context में कलाई पर कंगन पहनना अधिक तर्कसंगत और सही प्रतीत होता है। जबकि 'Toe' का अर्थ होता है पैर की अंगुली, 'Waist' का अर्थ है कमर, और 'Ankle' का अर्थ है टखना। ये सभी शरीर के हिस्से कंगन पहनने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं हैं, इसलिए ये इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Wrist' should be used because 'wrist' refers to the part of the arm where bangles are commonly worn, as mentioned in the sentence. In this context, wearing bangles above the elbow and on the wrist makes the most sense. Whereas, 'Toe' refers to a part of the foot, 'Waist' refers to the midsection, and 'Ankle' refers to the area above the foot, which are not suitable for bangles in this context.

24. D) 'Undaunted' का use होगा क्योंकि "undaunted" का अर्थ होता है निर्भीक या अडिग। Passage में इंसान की आत्मा की शक्ति का उल्लेख किया गया है, जो हमेशा आशान्वित रहती है। इसलिए, यहाँ 'undaunted' का प्रयोग उचित है क्योंकि यह उस साहसिक और अडिग आत्मा को दर्शाता है जो कठिनाइयों के बावजूद पीछे नहीं हटती। जबकि 'unbelievable' का अर्थ है अविश्वसनीय, 'ungrateful' का अर्थ है कृतघ्न, और 'unsafe' का अर्थ है असुरक्षित, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Undaunted' should be used because it means fearless or steadfast. The passage talks about the strength of the human spirit, which remains ever hopeful. Therefore, 'undaunted' is appropriate here as it reflects the courageous and unwavering spirit that doesn't back down despite difficulties. Whereas, 'unbelievable' means incredible, 'ungrateful' means unthankful, and 'unsafe' means insecure, which don't fit in this context.

25. D) 'Impact' का use होगा क्योंकि "impact" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का गहरा प्रभाव या छाप छोड़ना। sentence में mention है कि कला का एक काम हमारे इंद्रियों पर एक गहरी छाप छोड़ता है, इसलिए 'impact' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Affect' का अर्थ है प्रभाव डालना, परंतु यह सामान्य प्रभाव को दर्शाता है और इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Result' का अर्थ है परिणाम, जो इस sentence में inappropriate है। 'Blow' का अर्थ है झटका, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Impact' should be used because it refers to the strong effect or impression that something leaves on our senses. The sentence describes how a work of art leaves a deep impression on our senses, making 'impact' the correct choice. On the other hand, 'Affect' means to influence, but it denotes a more general influence and does not fit this context. 'Result' means outcome, which doesn't suit the sentence. 'Blow' means a shock, which is also inappropriate in this context.



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