

A treaty to secure the world against Covid-like outbreaks

At the height of the Covid **pandemic** in March 2021, more than 20 countries and international organisations issued a call for a treaty to protect the world from future outbreaks. In December that year, WHO members established the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body to draft an international instrument. Despite the **toll taken** by the pandemic across the world, countries were not **on the same page** over the details of the treaty's two central **tenets** — exchange of scientific information and **equitable allocation** of medical **preventives** and **antidotes**. **Countries** from the developed world **insisted** on instant access to scientific data. Members of the Global South wanted such information sharing to be linked to the **rapid** provision of vaccines, diagnostics and drugs — an understandable demand **given** that vaccine distribution was **skewed** against low and middle-income countries (LMIC) for much of the pandemic. The slow and difficult negotiations **concluded** on Wednesday. The WHO's **Draft Pandemic Treaty**, which will be presented at the World Health Assembly on May 19, **is** limited in scope compared to the **pact proposed** during the Covid years. Yet, it's a significant step forward towards securing the world against Covid-like crises.

The treaty is founded on the “One Health” approach, which recognises that people's health is closely connected to **developments** in the natural world. It asks countries to identify circumstances under which **pathogens** can jump from animals to humans, and take steps to reduce such risks. Such **information**, shared swiftly, **can** prevent and **contain** outbreaks. If approved by the World Health Assembly, the pact will be the first international **covenant** against **spillover** infections. **Countries** that share pathogen samples and **genetic sequencing** **will** get **primacy** in access to diagnostics, vaccines and therapeutics that are developed using this information. WHO members have also **made** some **headway** towards resolving **vexed intellectual property** issues related to drugs, diagnostics and vaccines by giving primacy to the public-interest principle. Such measures could help avoid situations such as those during the Covid pandemic, when some countries in the West could not **compel** vaccine manufacturers to share information on products they had developed using public-funded research. However, the treaty **lacks** an **enforcement mechanism**.

To begin with, the US participated in the **deliberations** on the pandemic treaty. But the final text was drafted without American participation. Its **ratification** by 191 countries **is** more than a symbolic victory for **multilateralism** — the treaty sends a strong message that the WHO has **overcome** the **setback** caused by the US's **withdrawal** from the global health body.

[Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Insist** (on) (verb) – to say firmly that something is true (when somebody does not believe you)
दृढता से कहना

Vocabulary

1. **Treaty** (noun) – agreement, accord, pact, convention, settlement संधि
2. **Outbreak** (noun) – eruption, surge, occurrence, onset, flare-up प्रकोप
3. **Pandemic** (noun) – global epidemic, outbreak, plague, widespread disease, contagion महामारी
4. **Take a toll** (phrase) – cause damage, have a negative impact, affect adversely, hurt, exhaust नुकसान पहुँचाना
5. **On the same page** (phrase) – in agreement, aligned, of one mind, united, in sync एकमत होना
6. **Tenet** (noun) – principle, belief, doctrine, rule, ideology सिद्धांत
7. **Equitable** (adjective) – fair, just, impartial, unbiased, even-handed न्यायसंगत
8. **Allocation** (noun) – distribution, allotment, apportionment, assignment, share आवंटन
9. **Preventive** (noun) – precaution, protective measure, deterrent, safeguard, prophylactic रोकथाम उपाय
10. **Antidote** (noun) – remedy, cure, countermeasure, neutralizer, medicine विषहर औषधि
11. **Rapid** (adjective) – fast, swift, quick, speedy, prompt तीव्र
12. **Given** (preposition) – considering, taking into account, in view of, due to, because of देखते हुए
13. **Skew** (verb) – distort, misrepresent, bias, tilt, slant असंतुलित करना
14. **Conclude** (verb) – end, finish, finalize, wrap up, complete समाप्त करना
15. **Pact** (noun) – treaty, agreement, contract, deal, accord समझौता
16. **Propose** (verb) – suggest, recommend, present, offer, put forward प्रस्ताव रखना
17. **Development** (noun) – Event, happening, occurrence, change, incident घटनाक्रम
18. **Pathogen** (noun) – germ, microbe, virus, bacterium, disease-causing agent रोगजनक
19. **Contain** (verb) – control, limit, restrain, curb, suppress रोकना / नियंत्रित करना
20. **Covenant** (noun) – contract, agreement, promise, pact, treaty अनुबंध
21. **Spillover** (noun) – overflow, expansion, spread, diffusion, outflow प्रसार
22. **Genetic sequencing** (noun) – A laboratory method that is used to determine the entire genetic makeup of a specific organism or cell type आनुवंशिक अनुक्रमण

23. **Primacy** (noun) – priority, precedence, superiority, dominance, preeminence
प्रधानता
24. **Make headway** (phrase) – progress, advance, move forward, improve, gain ground
प्रगति करना
25. **Vexed** (adjective) – problematic, contentious, difficult, debated, unresolved
विवादास्पद
26. **Intellectual property** (IP) (noun) – an invention, idea, design etc. that somebody has created and that the law prevents other people from copying
बौद्धिक संपदा
27. **Compel** (verb) – force, oblige, pressure, coerce, enforce
मजबूर करना
28. **Lack** (verb) – be without, need, be short of, miss, be deficient
अभाव होना
29. **Enforcement** (noun) – implementation, execution, imposition, application, reinforcement
प्रवर्तन
30. **Mechanism** (noun) – system, process, method, structure, operation
प्रणाली
31. **Deliberation** (noun) – discussion, consideration, debate, consultation, reflection
विचार-विमर्श
32. **Ratification** (noun) – approval, confirmation, validation, endorsement, authorization
पुष्टि / अनुमोदन
33. **Multilateralism** (noun) – international cooperation, global collaboration, collective diplomacy, many-sided engagement, global unity
बहुपक्षीयता
34. **Overcome** (verb) – conquer, defeat, get past, prevail over, recover from
पार पाना
35. **Setback** (noun) – obstacle, hindrance, problem, delay, defeat
बाधा / असफलता
36. **Withdrawal** (noun) – removal, exit, retreat, pullout, disengagement
वापसी

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Initial Call for a Treaty** – In March 2021, over 20 countries and organizations called for a global treaty to prevent future pandemics.
2. **WHO Response** – By December 2021, the WHO formed the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body to draft such a treaty.
3. **Key Disagreements** – Negotiations were stalled by disagreements: developed nations demanded immediate data access, while Global South countries linked data sharing to equitable access to vaccines and treatments.
4. **Vaccine Inequity** – The Global South's demands were rooted in past injustice — vaccines and medical supplies were unevenly distributed during the Covid pandemic.
5. **Treaty Finalized** – After slow, complex talks, the draft Pandemic Treaty was completed and will be presented to the World Health Assembly on May 19.
6. **Narrower Scope** – The treaty is more limited than what was envisioned during the height of the pandemic but still represents meaningful progress.
7. **"One Health" Framework** – The treaty is built on the "One Health" approach, acknowledging the interconnection between human, animal, and environmental health.
8. **Preventing Spillovers** – Countries are required to monitor and reduce conditions that allow animal-to-human transmission of pathogens.
9. **Information Sharing** – Early sharing of outbreak data is crucial for timely containment and response.
10. **Priority Access Clause** – Nations that share pathogen samples will get priority access to medical tools developed from that data.
11. **Intellectual Property Compromise** – The treaty emphasizes public interest over strict IP rights, addressing concerns raised during Covid about access to treatments.
12. **Accountability Gaps** – The treaty does not include a binding enforcement mechanism to ensure compliance.
13. **U.S. Withdrawal** – Although the U.S. took part in early talks, the final draft was created without its involvement.
14. **Global Unity Signal** – The treaty's adoption by 191 countries marks a significant diplomatic achievement and reinforces WHO's leadership post-U.S. withdrawal.
15. **Step Toward Preparedness** – While imperfect, the treaty lays the foundation for better global coordination and fairness in future health crises.

cPractice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based**1. What major concern did Global South countries raise during the treaty negotiations?**

- A. That the WHO was acting too quickly without consensus
- B. That vaccines and diagnostics should be linked to information sharing
- C. That intellectual property rights were being ignored
- D. That treaties like these lack support from European nations

[Editorial Page]**2. Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank:**

The WHO's Draft Pandemic Treaty, though _____ in scope compared to the original proposal, represents a critical advancement in pandemic preparedness.

- A. grandiose
- B. myopic
- C. curtailed
- D. redundant

3. Select the word most opposite in meaning to the word "vexed" as used in the passage:

"WHO members have also made some headway towards resolving **vexed** intellectual property issues..."

- A. contentious
- B. uncomplicated
- C. profound
- D. ambiguous

4. What is the tone of the passage?

- A. Optimistic
- B. Sarcastic
- C. Indifferent
- D. Aggressive

5. What is the main theme of the passage?

- A. The failure of WHO to create enforceable health laws
- B. The need to ban zoonotic research
- C. The significance of a global treaty to prevent future pandemics
- D. The politics of vaccine hoarding during Covid

6. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.

Compassionate

- A. cruel
- B. confident
- C. hardworking
- D. disciplined

7. Select the most appropriate idiom that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.

We often go camping, but I have never been to that particular part of town or country before.

- A. get it in the neck
- B. knock on wood
- C. risk one's neck
- D. neck of the woods

8. **Select the option that rectifies the INCORRECT spelling in the given sentence.**

If you try to convince people that money is not very important, then you are barking up the wrong tree.

- A. conveyence
- B. convincee
- C. canvince
- D. convince

9. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**

I have never had and never will be dependent on him.

- A. never has
- B. was never being
- C. never been
- D. has never been

10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank .**

The company's decision to relocate had a negative _____ on its employees.

- A. accommodation
- B. conclusion
- C. establish
- D. effect

11. **Select the correct spelling from the given options to fill in the blank.**

We _____ to keep you informed of any delay to your expected delivery date.

- A. endavour
- B. endeavour
- C. endeavour
- D. endeavor

12. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

I did not like his bossy attitude.

- A. sensible
- B. benevolent
- C. idiosyncratic
- D. controlling

13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

When we _____ ourselves, we activate a variety of psychological processes that help us achieve our objectives and improve our overall well-being

- A. doubt
B. demolish
C. linger
D. believe in
14. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Collapse
A. Surprise
B. Fall
C. Side
D. Jump
15. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
If I wrote an email / to my boss now, / he will react / by yelling at me tomorrow in the morning.
A. he will react
B. If I wrote an email
C. by yelling at me tomorrow in the morning.
D. to my boss now,
16. **Select the sentence that has a grammatical error.**
A. They have an information about the event.
B. Can you bring me the keys to the car?
C. She is an artist at a local gallery.
D. The cat is sleeping on a mat.
17. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom from the alternatives.**
Rajiv will understand some day that all his friends are fair weather friends
A. A friend who meets you only during pleasant weather
B. A friend who stays only when times are convenient
C. Friends generally have similar characteristics
D. True friends help you when you need them
18. **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.
If the players don't wear sunscreen, / their faces will / get reddest
A. No error
B. get reddest
C. their faces will
D. If the players don't wear sunscreen,
19. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined word.**
The old library had a musty smell from years of neglect
A. casual
B. fresh
C. stale

D. Foggy

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

The kitten's playful behavior brought joy to the entire family

- A. Joy
- B. Kitten's
- C. Behavior
- D. Playful

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.

In the contemporary times, sports and games are emerging as one of the brightest careers. It expects to ___1___ at a very high moral plane. It demands honesty and transparency. Sports further demand continuous practice, hard work and ___2___ training. One must understand that sport not only has physical benefits but also ___3___ concentration and inner strength. Not only this, one who plays feels that ___4___ overall personality has undergone a change for better. Besides, social connectivity or networking, games develop ___5___ spirit in players

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

- A. decide
- B. operate
- C. dwell
- D. desynchronise

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

- A. faltering
- B. relentless
- C. paltry
- D. abated

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

- A. boosts
- B. deteriorates
- C. underlines
- D. controls

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

- A. one's
- B. his
- C. it's
- D. their

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

- A. sportsmanship
- B. captaincy
- C. leadership
- D. companionship

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. B) That vaccines and diagnostics should be linked to information sharing

Global South countries demanded that sharing of scientific information must be tied to rapid provision of vaccines, diagnostics, and drugs, because vaccine distribution during the Covid pandemic had been skewed against low and middle-income countries.

A) Incorrect – The concern was not about speed or consensus but about fairness and equitable access.

C) Incorrect – Although IP rights were discussed, the Global South's primary concern was equitable distribution.

D) Incorrect – No mention of specific opposition from European nations is made in this context.

2. C) curtailed

The treaty is described in the passage as "limited in scope", which is synonymous with "curtailed" (i.e., reduced or restricted in extent).

A) Grandiose means overly ambitious or pompous — opposite of "limited".

B) Myopic implies shortsightedness — it's a negative value judgment not implied in the passage.

D) Redundant means unnecessary repetition — not applicable to the context of scope limitation.

3. B) uncomplicated

"Vexed" means troublesome, difficult, or controversial. Its antonym is "uncomplicated", meaning not difficult or simple.

A) Contentious is a synonym of "vexed" — both imply conflict.

C) Profound means deep or meaningful — unrelated in this context.

D) Ambiguous means unclear or open to interpretation — not directly opposite to "vexed".

4. A) Optimistic

The passage highlights the challenges but ends with hopeful developments like the drafting of a treaty, progress on equitable distribution, and WHO overcoming setbacks. The language is forward-looking and positive. "significant step forward", "first international covenant", "strong message that the WHO has overcome the setback".

B. No mocking or irony is used. The tone is serious and respectful.

C. The passage clearly cares about the topic; it's analytical and engaged.

D. There's no hostile or confrontational language. It's balanced and constructive.

5. C) The significance of a global treaty to prevent future pandemics

The passage centers on the journey, negotiations, challenges, and eventual drafting of the WHO Pandemic Treaty, aimed at preparing for future outbreaks through the One Health approach and equitable access to resources.

A. While enforcement is mentioned, the focus is not on failure, but on progress despite challenges.

B. "One Health" aims to monitor zoonotic diseases, not ban research on them.

D. Vaccine politics are touched upon, but they support the broader theme of global cooperation and treaty evolution, not the core focus.

6. A) **Compassionate** (adjective) – Showing or feeling sympathy and concern for others, kind, empathetic, tender-hearted. दयालु

Antonym: **Cruel** (adjective) – Willfully causing pain or suffering to others, or feeling no concern about it, heartless, brutal. क्रूर

- **Confident** (adjective) – Feeling or showing certainty about something, self-assured, assertive. आत्मविश्वासी
- **Hardworking** (adjective) – Tending to work with energy and commitment, diligent, industrious. मेहनती
- **Disciplined** (adjective) – Showing a controlled form of behavior or way of working, well-regulated, orderly. अनुशासित

7. D) **Neck of the woods** (idiom) – Particular part of town or country किसी क्षेत्र या जगह का विशेष भाग

A) **Get it in the neck** – To be severely criticized or punished (कड़ी आलोचना या सजा मिलना)

B) **Knock on wood** – A superstitious phrase to avoid bad luck (बुरी नज़र से बचने के लिए कहा जाता है)

C) **Risk one's neck** – To take a dangerous risk (खतरा मोल लेना)

8. D) The correct spelling of '**conwince**' is '**convince**', which means "to persuade someone to do something or to make someone believe that something is true" किसी को मनाना या किसी बात पर विश्वास दिलाना

9. C) 'never had' के बदले 'never been' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ parallel structure error है। Present perfect tense ('have been') का प्रयोग future tense ('will be') के साथ समानांतरता बनाने के लिए किया जाता है; जैसे–

She has never been and never will be afraid of challenges.

• 'never been' will be used instead of 'never had' because there is a parallel structure error. The present perfect form "have been" maintains consistency with the future tense "will be"; Like—
She has never been and never will be afraid of challenges.

10. D) **Effect** का use होगा क्योंकि "effect" का अर्थ होता है प्रभाव, और sentence में बताया गया है कि कंपनी के स्थानांतरित होने के निर्णय का उसके कर्मचारियों पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ा। यहाँ "effect" ही सही है क्योंकि यह सीधे उस प्रभाव को दर्शाता है जो निर्णय से उत्पन्न हुआ है। 'Accommodation' का अर्थ है आवास या व्यवस्था, जो यहाँ प्रासंगिक नहीं है। 'Conclusion' का अर्थ है निष्कर्ष, जो sentence में दिए गए context से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Establish' का अर्थ है स्थापित करना, जो grammatical और contextual रूप से गलत है।

Effect will be used because it means "impact," and the sentence discusses the negative impact of the company's decision on its employees. Here, "effect" is the appropriate choice as it directly refers to the influence or consequence caused by the decision. Whereas: 'Accommodation' means lodging or arrangement, which is irrelevant here. 'Conclusion' means ending or result, which doesn't match the given context. 'Establish' means to set up or found, which is both grammatically and contextually incorrect.

11. C) The correct spelling is "**endeavour**". It means "to try hard to do or achieve something" "प्रयास करना"

12. D) **Bossy** (adjective) – Fond of giving orders, domineering, authoritative, overbearing. आदेशात्मक, हुक्म चलाने वाला

Synonym: Controlling (adjective) – Exercising authority, domineering, bossy, managing. नियंत्रण करने वाला, हुक्म चलाने वाला

- **Sensible** (adjective) – Practical, reasonable, showing good judgment. व्यावहारिक, समझदार
- **Benevolent** (adjective) – Kind, generous, compassionate, altruistic. दयालु, परोपकारी
- **Idiosyncratic** (adjective) – Peculiar, unusual, distinctive, unique. अलग, विशिष्ट

13. D) '**believe in**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'believe in' का अर्थ है अपने ऊपर विश्वास करना या अपने आत्मविश्वास को बनाए रखना। sentence में mention है कि जब हम अपने ऊपर विश्वास करते हैं, तो हम विभिन्न मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रक्रियाओं को सक्रिय करते हैं जो हमें अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने और अपने समग्र कल्याण में सुधार करने में मदद करती हैं। 'Doubt' का अर्थ है संदेह करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यह मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रक्रियाओं को सक्रिय करने के विपरीत है। 'Demolish' का अर्थ है नष्ट करना। 'Linger' का अर्थ है रुकना या ठहरना, जो इस वाक्य के अर्थ से असंगत है।

'**believe in**' will be used because it means to have faith in oneself or maintain self-confidence. The sentence mentions that when we believe in ourselves, we activate various psychological processes that help us achieve our objectives and improve our overall well-being. 'Doubt' means to have uncertainty, which is contradictory to activating psychological processes. 'Demolish' means to destroy, which doesn't align with the positive tone of the sentence. 'Linger' means to stay or pause, which is irrelevant in this context.

14. B) **Collapse** (verb) – To fall down or give way suddenly, typically as a result of pressure or lack of strength; crumble, break down. गिरना/ढहना

Synonym: Fall (verb) – To move downward, typically rapidly and freely without control; to collapse or drop. गिरना

- **Surprise** (noun) – An unexpected or astonishing event or fact; amazement, wonder. आश्चर्य
- **Side** (noun) – A position to the left or right of an object or point; aspect, boundary. पक्ष/किनारा
- **Jump** (verb) – To push oneself off a surface and into the air; leap, spring. कूदना

15. B) 'If I wrote an email' के बदले 'If I write an email' का use होगा क्योंकि Conditional Sentence में मुख्य Clause 'he will react' Future Tense में है, अतः Conditional Clause Present Indefinite Tense में होगा; जैसे— If I write to him now, he will answer tomorrow.

'If I write an email' will be used instead of 'If I wrote an email' because in a Conditional Sentence, when the main clause is in Future Tense ('he will react'), the conditional clause must be in Present Indefinite Tense; Like— If I write to him now, he will answer tomorrow.

16. A) 'an' का use 'information' के साथ गलत है क्योंकि 'information' एक Uncountable Noun है और इसके साथ 'an' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है; जैसे— They have information about the event.

'an' is incorrectly used with 'information' because 'information' is an Uncountable Noun and does not take 'an' before it; Like— They have information about the event.

17. B) **Fair weather friends** (idiom)- Friends who are supportive only when the situation is favorable or convenient for them, and they leave during difficult times. ऐसे दोस्त जो केवल अनुकूल परिस्थितियों में आपके साथ रहते हैं और कठिन समय में आपको छोड़ देते हैं।

18. B) 'get reddest' के बदले 'get red' का use होगा क्योंकि Comparative Degree (तुलनात्मक डिग्री) में 'redder' और Superlative Degree में 'reddest' का use होता है, लेकिन यहाँ Simple Degree में 'red' सही है क्योंकि यह एक सामान्य स्थिति को दर्शाता है; जैसे— If you don't apply cream, your skin will get dry.

'get red' will be used instead of 'get reddest' because in Comparative Degree we use 'redder' and in Superlative Degree 'reddest', but here in Simple Degree 'red' is correct as it shows a general condition; Like— If you don't apply cream, your skin will get dry

19. C) **Musty** (adjective) – Having an unpleasant old or wet smell because of a lack of fresh air बासी

Synonym: Stale (adjective) – No longer fresh and pleasant to eat, smell, or use; musty. बासी / दुर्गंधयुक्त

- **Casual** (adjective) – Relaxed and unconcerned; happening by chance or without intention. आकस्मिक, अनौपचारिक

- **Fresh** (adjective) – Recently made, obtained, or arrived; clean or pure. ताज़ा, नया
- **Foggy** (adjective) – Filled with or covered by fog; unclear or vague. धुंधला, अस्पष्ट

20. C) The incorrect spelling in the given sentence is '**Behaivor**', and the correct spelling is '**Behavior**'. आचरण, व्यवहार

21. B) '**Operate**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है किसी गतिविधि या प्रक्रिया को संचालित करना। यहाँ sentence में mention है कि खेल और खेलों को बहुत उच्च नैतिक स्तर पर संचालित (operate) करना अपेक्षित है। इसलिए 'operate' इस संदर्भ में सही है। 'Decide' का अर्थ है निर्णय लेना, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ प्रक्रिया के संचालन की बात हो रही है। 'Dwell' का अर्थ है बसना या किसी चीज़ पर विचार करना, जो यहाँ संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Desynchronise' का अर्थ है तालमेल या समन्वय को समाप्त करना, जो यहाँ अप्रासंगिक है।

Operate will be used because it means to conduct or function at a particular level or in a particular way. The sentence mentions that sports are expected to operate at a high moral plane, making 'operate' the most suitable word here. 'Decide' means to make a decision, which is not relevant as the sentence is about conducting or functioning, not decision-making. 'Dwell' means to reside or ponder, which doesn't fit the context here. 'Desynchronise' means to break synchronization or coordination, which is irrelevant to the context.

22. B) '**Relentless**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "निरंतर, अथक या बिना रुके प्रयास करना।" sentence में कहा गया है कि खेलों के लिए निरंतर अभ्यास और कठोर प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता होती है। इसलिए 'relentless' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Faltering' का अर्थ है "डगमगाना या कमजोर होना," 'Paltry' का अर्थ है "तुच्छ या नगण्य," और 'Abated' का अर्थ है "घटना या कम होना," जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

Relentless will be used because it means "unceasing, persistent, or never stopping." The sentence emphasizes the need for continuous practice and rigorous training in sports, making 'relentless' the correct choice. Whereas 'Faltering' means to waver or weaken, 'Paltry' means insignificant or trivial, and 'Abated' means reduced, none of which fit in this context.

23. A) '**Boosts**' का use होगा क्योंकि "boosts" का अर्थ होता है बढ़ावा देना या सुधार करना। यहाँ passage में बताया गया है कि खेलों का लाभ केवल शारीरिक नहीं है, बल्कि यह ध्यान और आंतरिक शक्ति को भी बढ़ाता है। इसलिए 'boosts' सही है। 'Deteriorates' का अर्थ है गिरावट आना, जो इस context में गलत है। 'Underlines' का अर्थ है रेखांकित करना, जो यहां irrelevant है। 'Controls' का अर्थ है नियंत्रित करना, जो इस context में फिट नहीं होता।

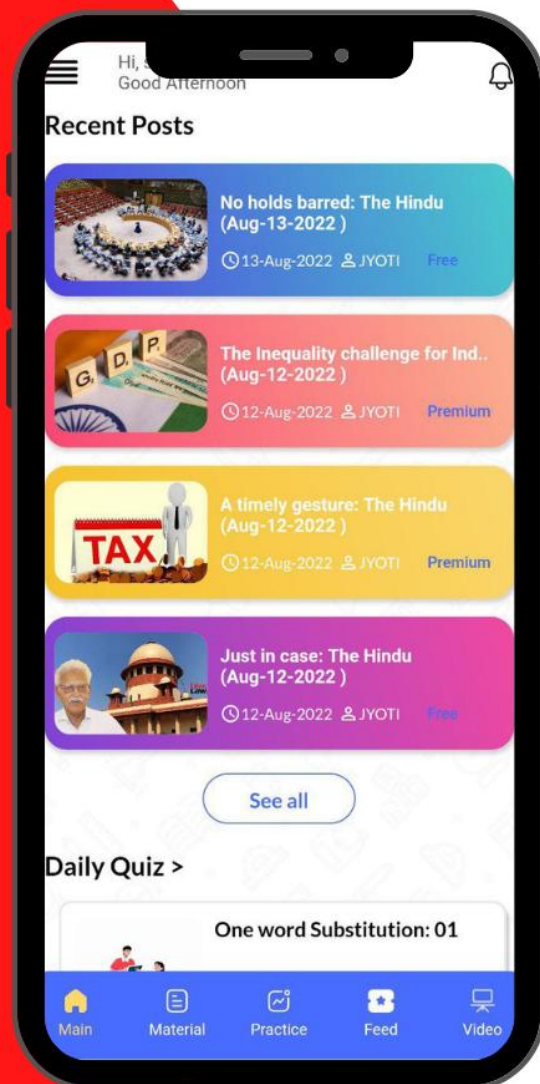
Boosts will be used because it means to enhance or improve. The passage mentions that sports not only have physical benefits but also improve concentration and inner strength, making 'boosts' the correct choice. 'Deteriorates' means to decline, which is incorrect in this context. 'Underlines' means to emphasize, which is irrelevant here. 'Controls' means to regulate, which does not fit this context.

24. A) **One's** का use होगा क्योंकि यह possessive pronoun है और "one who plays" का स्वामित्व दिखाने के लिए उपयुक्त है। इस वाक्य में "overall personality" की बात हो रही है, जो "one" (अज्ञात व्यक्ति) के स्वामित्व को दर्शाता है। जबकि: 'Their' एक plural और gender-neutral pronoun है, लेकिन यह यहां "one" के साथ सही ढंग से मेल नहीं खाता। 'His' gender-specific है और आधुनिक भाषा में इसे कम इस्तेमाल किया जाता है क्योंकि यह gender-neutral नहीं है। 'It's' का उपयोग non-living चीजों के लिए होता है, जो यहां उचित नहीं है।

One's will be used because it is a possessive pronoun that fits perfectly to show ownership for "one who plays." The sentence talks about "overall personality," which belongs to "one" (an unspecified person). Whereas: 'Their' is a plural and gender-neutral pronoun, but it does not align correctly with "one." 'His' is gender-specific and less preferred in modern contexts due to its lack of gender neutrality. 'It's' is used for non-living entities, making it unsuitable here.

25. A) **Sportsmanship** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है खेल भावना या खेल में अनुशासन और नैतिकता का प्रदर्शन। passage में खेल और खेलों के संदर्भ में चर्चा हो रही है, और यह बताने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि खेल खिलाड़ियों में खेल भावना को विकसित करते हैं। 'Captaincy' का अर्थ होता है कप्तानी, जो संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि यह केवल नेतृत्व की भूमिका को दर्शाता है, खेल भावना को नहीं। 'Leadership' का अर्थ होता है नेतृत्व, जो टीम के नेतृत्व करने की क्षमता को दर्शाता है, लेकिन खेल भावना के महत्व को नहीं। 'Companionship' का अर्थ होता है दोस्ती या साथ, जो खिलाड़ियों के बीच के संबंधों को व्यक्त करता है, लेकिन यह खेल भावना के अर्थ को व्यक्त नहीं करता।

Sportsmanship will be used because it refers to ethical behavior, discipline, and fair play in sports. The passage discusses how games develop such qualities in players, making 'sportsmanship' the most contextually fitting choice. 'Captaincy' means the role of a captain, which doesn't align with the development of a player's spirit as a whole. 'Leadership' implies the ability to lead a team, but it does not encompass the moral and ethical aspects of 'sportsmanship.' 'Companionship' refers to friendship, which focuses on interpersonal relationships rather than the spirit of fair play.



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