

Landmark agreement: On the draft WHO Pandemic Agreement

The **accord** on **pathogen** access and benefit sharing **is** **path-breaking**

After nearly three-and-a-half years and 13 rounds of meetings, **member-states** of the World Health Organization (WHO) **have** agreed on measures to prevent, prepare for and respond to pandemics. On April 16, the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body finalised a proposal for the WHO Pandemic Agreement. The **draft**, described as a “generational accord to make the world safer”, **is** now ready to be adopted next month by the World Health Assembly. Though more limited in scope than the **ambitious** one first **proposed** by WHO, it is still a **remarkable** achievement **considering** the **varied** priorities and **compulsions** for the Global North and the developing countries, especially with the U.S. not a part of WHO since January. While the developed countries **balked** on **firm commitments** to sharing diagnostics, treatments, vaccines and technology transfers, developing countries **hesitated** to commit to sharing pathogen samples and **genome sequences** without **assured** access to tests, treatments and vaccines developed using the shared material. The **disagreements** are **reminiscent of** how Indonesia **turned the spotlight on** the **inequitable** H5N1 sample sharing **mechanism** in the mid-2000s in the absence of equitable and **affordable** access to vaccines developed using its samples.

The first article that all countries agreed upon **was** the commitment to protect health-care workers better. The most remarkable achievement was in getting every country to agree on the pathogen access and benefit sharing system. **Developing countries** that share pathogen samples and genome sequence data **are** guaranteed to get access to any diagnostics, vaccines or treatments that are developed using the samples/data. **Negotiations** on how countries will share samples and vaccines/drugs are **set to** continue. Pharmaceutical companies have **committed** to donate 10% of their production to WHO and offer up to another 10% at affordable prices. The COVID-19 pandemic brought the inequitable vaccine distribution **to the fore**. Many developed countries **stockpiled** vaccines while many developing countries, especially those in Africa, were left waiting for vaccines. The **case** of vaccine manufacturers sharing the technology with developing countries during a pandemic **has** also been **sorted out**. The main **debate centered around** the conditions under which this transfer will happen. Countries have agreed that technology transfer will be on “mutually agreed **terms**”, and not “voluntary” as pharma companies wanted it to be. According to the journal, Nature, besides “promoting equitable access to health products, the treaty **underlines** that countries should ‘promote and otherwise **facilitate** or **incentivise**’ the exchange of technology and **know-how**” that will enable developing countries to make their own vaccines. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Landmark** (adjective) – historic, ground-breaking, pivotal, milestone, significant ऐतिहासिक
2. **Accord** (noun) – agreement, pact, treaty, deal, arrangement समझौता
3. **Pathogen** (noun) – germ, microbe, virus, bacterium, infectious agent रोगजनक
4. **Path-breaking** (adjective) – pioneering, revolutionary, innovative, trailblazing, transformative क्रांतिकारी
5. **Ambitious** (adjective) – aspirational, determined, driven, enterprising, bold महत्त्वाकांक्षी
6. **Propose** (verb) – suggest, recommend, offer, present, put forward प्रस्ताव देना
7. **Remarkable** (adjective) – extraordinary, notable, exceptional, impressive, outstanding उल्लेखनीय
8. **Considering** (preposition) – in view of, taking into account, given, keeping in mind, regarding को ध्यान में रखते हुए
9. **Varied** (adjective) – diverse, assorted, different, mixed, heterogeneous विविध
10. **Compulsion** (noun) – obligation, pressure, coercion, force, necessity मजबूरी / विवशता
11. **Baulk** (verb) – hesitate, resist, refuse, recoil, object हिचकिचाना / इंकार करना
12. **Firm** (adjective) – strong, definite, unwavering, solid, determined दृढ़
13. **Commitment** (noun) – promise, pledge, assurance, obligation, dedication प्रतिबद्धता
14. **Hesitate** (verb) – pause, delay, waver, dither, falter झिझकना
15. **Genome sequence** (noun) – refers to the process of determining the complete DNA sequence of an organism's genome, which is its entire set of genetic information जीनोम अनुक्रम
16. **Assured** (adjective) – guaranteed, secured, certain, confirmed, promised सुनिश्चित
17. **Disagreement** (noun) – conflict, dispute, difference, dissent, quarrel असहमति
18. **Reminiscent** (of) (adjective) – suggestive, evocative, similar, redolent, reflective याद दिलाने वाला
19. **Turn the spotlight on** (phrase) – highlight, bring attention to, expose, emphasize, draw focus ध्यान आकर्षित करना
20. **Inequitable** (adjective) – unfair, unjust, unequal, biased, discriminatory अन्यायपूर्ण
21. **Mechanism** (noun) – system, process, method, structure, arrangement तंत्र / प्रणाली

22. **Affordable** (adjective) – economical, low-cost, reasonable, budget-friendly, inexpensive किफायती
23. **Negotiation** (noun) – discussion, dialogue, deliberation, mediation, bargaining वार्ता / बातचीत
24. **Set** (to) (verb) – ready to, scheduled to, about to, prepared to, on course to तैयार होना / होने वाला
25. **Committed** (adjective) – dedicated, devoted, pledged, loyal, bound प्रतिबद्ध
26. **To the fore** (phrase) – into prominence, to the front, into focus, in spotlight, in view प्रमुखता में / आगे
27. **Stockpile** (verb) – hoard, accumulate, store, amass, gather भंडार करना
28. **Sort out** (phrasal verb) – resolve, fix, settle, handle, clear up सुलझाना
29. **Debate** (noun) – discussion, argument, dispute, deliberation, dialogue बहस
30. **Centre around** (phrasal verb) – revolve around, focus on, be about, deal with, concern केंद्रित होना
31. **Term** (noun) – condition, clause, provision, agreement, stipulation शर्त / नियम
32. **Underline** (verb) – emphasize, highlight, stress, reinforce, affirm ज़ोर देना
33. **Facilitate** (verb) – ease, assist, help, enable, promote सुविधा देना
34. **Incentivise** (verb) – encourage, motivate, stimulate, reward, promote प्रोत्साहित करना
35. **Know-how** (noun) – expertise, skill, knowledge, proficiency, technique तकनीकी जानकारी / कौशल

Summary of the Editorial

1. After over three years and 13 rounds of talks, WHO member-states have finalized a draft for a new **Pandemic Agreement**.
2. The draft was completed on **April 16** by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body and is set for adoption by the World Health Assembly next month.
3. Though narrower than WHO's original proposal, the draft is still seen as a "**generational accord**" aimed at making the world better prepared for pandemics.
4. The deal represents a **compromise** between the interests of developed and developing nations.
5. Developed countries hesitated on committing to **share vaccines, diagnostics, and technology**, while developing nations resisted sharing **pathogen samples** without assured benefits.
6. The divide echoes the **H5N1 avian flu controversy**, when Indonesia protested inequities in sample-sharing and vaccine access.
7. The **first universally agreed article** in the accord is to ensure better protection for **health-care workers**.
8. The **landmark provision** in the agreement is the **Pathogen Access and Benefit Sharing (PABS)** system.
9. Under PABS, developing countries that share **pathogens and genome sequences** are assured access to **vaccines, diagnostics, and treatments** developed from them.
10. Talks will continue on the specifics of **how** pathogen samples, vaccines, and drugs will be shared.
11. Pharmaceutical companies have agreed to **donate 10%** of their pandemic-related production to WHO and provide **another 10% at affordable prices**.
12. The agreement addresses the **vaccine inequality** exposed during COVID-19, where rich nations hoarded vaccines while poorer ones waited.
13. A key debate was over **technology transfer**, with developing nations wanting clear terms instead of voluntary sharing.
14. The treaty now mandates that technology transfer must occur on "**mutually agreed terms**", not just on a **voluntary basis**.
15. The treaty encourages countries to **facilitate or incentivize technology exchange**, empowering developing nations to manufacture their own **pandemic response tools** like vaccines.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Neutral and informative
 - B. Critical and accusatory
 - C. Optimistic and celebratory
 - D. Pessimistic and dismissive
2. **What was the key achievement in the WHO Pandemic Agreement regarding pathogen sharing?**
 - A. All countries agreed to stop sharing pathogen samples
 - B. Only developed countries were allowed access to the shared pathogen data
 - C. Developing countries were guaranteed access to health products developed from shared pathogen data
 - D. Pharmaceutical companies will no longer share vaccines with WHO
3. **Why was the finalised WHO Pandemic Agreement considered a generational achievement despite its limited scope?**
 - A. Because it excluded developing countries from the negotiation
 - B. Because it marked the end of WHO as an organization
 - C. Because it resolved key disputes and created commitments across diverse global interests
 - D. Because it only focused on COVID-19 responses
4. **Read the following statement and choose the correct option.**

The WHO Pandemic Agreement guarantees that developing countries will receive vaccines created from shared pathogen samples, but it does not ensure access to diagnostics or treatments.

 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Partially True
 - D. Cannot be determined
5. **What is the most suitable synonym for the word “balked” as used in the passage?**
 - A. Embraced
 - B. Celebrated
 - C. Proposed
 - D. Resisted
6. **Read the following sentence and select its future tense form from the options given below:**

Rachel and Rahul joined forces on a project and successfully completed it within a month

 - A. Rachel and Rahul should join forces on a project and successfully complete it within a month.
 - B. Rachel and Rahul have joined forces on a project and successfully completed it within a month.
 - C. Rachel and Rahul will join forces on a project and successfully complete it within a month.

- D. Rachel and Rahul are joining forces on a project and successfully completing it within a month.
7. In the following sentence the underlined part contains as error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.
Their chance of winning is slimmest.
- A. slimmer
B. slimly
C. slim
D. most slim
8. Select the grammatically correct sentence from the given options
- A. She was not allowed to enter the hotel as her clothes was dirtier.
B. She was not allowed to enter the hotel as her clothes were dirtier.
C. She was not allowed to enter the hotel as her clothes were dirty.
D. She was not allow to enter the hotel as her clothes were dirty.
9. Select the most appropriate idiom that can substitute the highlighted text in the given sentence.
The minister was in partnership with the queen in poisoning the King.
- A. in cahoots
B. at one's beck and call
C. run amok
D. in the blues
10. Choose the correctly spelt word to fill in the blank meaningfully.
The citizens of Iraq wanted _____ after years of war.
- A. peice
B. pease
C. peace
D. piece
11. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
You need to rest the _____ before baking the bread.
- A. lard
B. dough
C. paste
D. doe
12. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.
Inferior
- A. Substandard
B. Superior
C. Beautiful
D. Mediocre
13. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined word.
The Prime Minister will address the nation tomorrow
- A. To deliver a speech

- B. To greet people
C. A postal code for sending letters
D. A landmark
14. **Select the grammatically correct sentence.**
A. The secondary section of a school is located at an end of the street.
B. The secondary section of a school is located at the end of a street.
C. The secondary section of the school is located at the end of the street.
D. A secondary section of the school is located at an end of the street.
15. **Select the correct spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Is he ready to risk his acredation for the greater good?
A. acreditation
B. accreditation
C. accraditation
D. accredation
16. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Shirin came off with a brilliant idea to solve the problem.
A. came up in a brilliant idea
B. came off on a brilliant idea
C. came up with a brilliant idea
D. came off to a brilliant idea
17. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The professor's _____ lecture was filled with complex concepts.
A. lucyd
B. lucide
C. lucied
D. lucid
18. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the idiom from the options given below.**
To accept the gauntlet
A. To suffer a great insult
B. To suffer financial loss
C. To accept a challenge
D. To accept failure
19. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
I still / do not understand / why he did not / reply my email.
A. reply my email
B. why he did not
C. do not understand
D. I still
20. **In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.**

Martin Luther King Jr. started a crusade for discrimination _____ African Americans. He relied on peaceful demonstrations and demonstrators. His most famous march was a powerful rally of about 250,000 people in Washington in 1963, where he _____ one of the most famous speeches in history.

- A. opposed; dropped
- B. versus; brought
- C. counter; dispatched
- D. against; delivered

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.

Employers, nowadays, are (1) _____ on team-building as it proves to be useful in being more productive. So, they create occasions for the employees to spend time together. Some employees are sick (2) _____ office festival parties with mandatory dress codes and fun competitions. Some others (3) _____ of having to forcibly bond with colleagues during after-work happy hours when they would rather be at home. A French court (4) _____ recently that one very much has the right to be boring at the workplace. Seven years after Mr. T was fired from his company for not participating in fun activities, which included going out for drinks after work once a week, the court said that Mr. T was merely exercising his 'freedom of expression'. It added that the company's culture of fun (5) _____ Mr. T 's fundamental right to 'dignity and respect of private life'. However, employers and HR personnel insist that team-bonding initiatives are crucial to the workplace and the employees too feel the same if they want promotions.

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

- A. focus
- B. has focused
- C. focusing
- D. focuses

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

- A. for
- B. from
- C. of
- D. with

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

- A. has tired
- B. are tired
- C. have tired
- D. tired

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

- A. is ruled
- B. has ruled
- C. have ruled

D. was ruled

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

A. violate

B. is violated

C. will violate

D. violated

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. A) Neutral and informative

The passage objectively reports on the WHO Pandemic Agreement, detailing negotiations, achievements, and challenges without strong emotional bias.

B) Incorrect – While some challenges are mentioned, the tone is not accusatory.

C) Incorrect – Though there are positive aspects, the tone is not celebratory.

D) Incorrect – The passage acknowledges progress, so it is not pessimistic.

2. C) Developing countries were guaranteed access to health products developed from shared pathogen data

This reflects the most remarkable achievement mentioned in the passage—guaranteeing developing countries access to diagnostics, treatments, and vaccines developed from their shared samples.

A is incorrect: The agreement encouraged, not stopped, pathogen sharing.

B is incorrect: The agreement was about equitable access, not exclusivity for developed countries.

D is incorrect: Pharma companies agreed to donate and offer vaccines to WHO, not withhold them.

3. C) Because it resolved key disputes and created commitments across diverse global interests

Despite being narrower than the original proposal, the agreement was still seen as a "generational accord" due to the complex negotiations and consensus among countries with differing interests, including North-South equity issues.

A is incorrect: Developing countries were actively involved in the negotiation.

B is incorrect: WHO continues to function and lead; it was not dissolved.

D is incorrect: The agreement is about future pandemic preparedness, not just COVID-19.

4. B) False

The passage clearly states that developing countries that share pathogen samples and genome sequence data are guaranteed to get access to any diagnostics, vaccines or treatments developed using the samples/data. Hence, the agreement includes access to diagnostics and treatments, not just vaccines.

A. True – Incorrect because the statement omits access to diagnostics and treatments, which are included in the guarantee.

C. Partially True – Incorrect because the omission of diagnostics and treatments makes the core of the statement factually wrong.

D. Cannot be determined – Incorrect because the passage gives direct evidence of what is guaranteed.

5. D) **Resisted**

In the passage, it says: "While the developed countries balked on firm commitments..." — here, "balked" means they resisted or hesitated to make those commitments.

A. Embraced – Opposite in meaning; to embrace is to accept willingly, not to resist.

B. Celebrated – Unrelated; celebrating implies approval and joy, which contradicts the hesitant tone.

C. Proposed – Incorrect; proposing something means offering it up, not holding back.

6. C) **Rachel and Rahul will join forces on a project and successfully complete it within a month.**

इस वाक्य में Future Tense का प्रयोग किया जाना है। Future Tense में मुख्य रूप से 'will' या 'shall' का उपयोग होता है। दिए गए वाक्य में 'Rachel and Rahul joined forces' और 'successfully completed it' दोनों ही Past Tense में हैं। अतः इसे Future Tense में बदलने के लिए 'will' का उपयोग किया जाएगा। सही वाक्य होगा: "Rachel and Rahul will join forces on a project and successfully complete it within a month."

The sentence needs to be transformed into Future Tense. In Future Tense, 'will' or 'shall' is generally used. The given sentence "Rachel and Rahul joined forces" and "successfully completed it" are both in Past Tense. To change this into Future Tense, 'will' is used. The correct sentence is: "Rachel and Rahul will join forces on a project and successfully complete it within a month."

7. C) **"slim" का use होगा, sentence में "slimmest" का use superlative degree के रूप में किया गया है, लेकिन यहाँ केवल किसी संभावना का वर्णन हो रहा है, न कि तुलना। अतः, यहाँ "slim" का उपयोग सही होगा, क्योंकि यह वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार "chance" की स्थिति को व्यक्त करता है।** Correct: Their chance of winning is slim.

The sentence uses "slimmest," which is the superlative degree. However, there is no comparison implied in the context; it is merely describing the "chance." Therefore, "slim" is the correct choice as it aligns with the sentence's intent to describe the state of "chance" without comparison. Correct: Their chance of winning is slim.

8. C) **'clothes' एक plural noun है, इसलिए इसके साथ 'was' का उपयोग करना गलत है। इसके स्थान पर 'were' का उपयोग होना चाहिए।**

Clothes' is a plural noun, so using 'was' is incorrect. Instead, 'were' should be used.

9. A) **in cahoots** (idiom) – in a secret partnership (गुप्त साठ-गाँठ)

B) at one's beck and call – always ready to obey someone's orders (किसी के इशारे पर तैयार रहना)

C) run amok – to behave uncontrollably and violently (उन्मत्त होकर हिंसक व्यवहार करना)

D) in the blues – feeling sad or depressed (उदास होना)

10. C) **Peace** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "शांति या संघर्ष और युद्ध की अनुपस्थिति।" sentence में mention है कि इराक के नागरिक युद्ध के वर्षों के बाद शांति चाहते थे, इसलिए 'peace' यहाँ सही है।

'Peice' wrong spelling है। 'Pease' का मतलब मटर होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Piece' का मतलब टुकड़ा या भाग होता है, जो भी इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

Peace will be used because it means "freedom from conflict or war." The sentence mentions that the citizens of Iraq wanted peace after years of war, making 'peace' the correct choice here.

'Peice' is a misspelling. 'Pease' refers to peas, which doesn't fit this context. 'Piece' means a portion or part, which is also not appropriate in this context.

11. B) **Dough** का use सही होगा क्योंकि "dough" का अर्थ होता है आटे और पानी का मिश्रण जो बेक करने से पहले तैयार किया जाता है। sentence में उल्लेख किया गया है कि बेक करने से पहले 'rest' करने की आवश्यकता है, इसलिए 'dough' यहाँ सही है। 'Lard' का अर्थ है सूअर की चर्बी जो खाना पकाने में इस्तेमाल होती है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Paste' का अर्थ है गाढ़ा मिश्रण, लेकिन यह आमतौर पर बेकिंग के लिए उपयोग नहीं होता। 'Doe' का अर्थ है मादा हिरण, जो इस संदर्भ में बिल्कुल गलत है।

Dough will be the correct choice because it refers to a mixture of flour and water prepared before baking. The sentence specifies that it needs to be rested before baking, making 'dough' the appropriate answer. 'Lard' refers to pig fat used in cooking, which doesn't fit here. 'Paste' means a thick mixture, but it is not typically associated with baking bread. 'Doe' refers to a female deer, which is entirely irrelevant in this context.

12. B) **Inferior** (adjective) – Lower in rank, status, or quality; substandard, secondary, lesser.
अधम, निम्न

Antonym: **Superior** (adjective) – Higher in rank, status, or quality; excellent, better, exceptional.

श्रेष्ठ, उच्च

- **Substandard** (adjective) – Below standard or less than adequate; inferior, poor. अधम, घटिया
- **Beautiful** (adjective) – Pleasing to the senses or mind; attractive, lovely. सुंदर, खूबसूरत
- **Mediocre** (adjective) – Of only average quality; ordinary, unremarkable. सामान्य, साधारण

13. A) **Address** -To deliver a speech – To formally speak to an audience, especially to communicate important information or opinions. भाषण देना

14. C) The secondary section of the school is located at the end of the street.

"the" is used because we are referring to a specific secondary section of a particular school.

"A secondary section" (Option D) → Incorrect because it suggests any random section, not a specific one.

"The secondary section of a school" (Option A & B) → Incorrect because it implies any school, not a particular one.

15. A) The correct spelling of the underlined word 'acredation' is 'accreditation' मान्यता,**16. C) 'Came up with' का प्रयोग हुआ है, न कि 'come up with', क्योंकि वाक्य Past Tense ("Shirin came...") में है। Phrasal Verb का Past Form ('came up with') Main Verb (came) के Tense के अनुसार होगा। 'came off with' के बदले 'came up with' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'come up with' एक Phrasal Verb है जिसका अर्थ है 'किसी विचार या योजना के साथ प्रस्तुत होना' (to suggest or think of an idea or plan)। 'come off with' का प्रयोग इस संदर्भ में असंगत है।**

'Came up with' is used instead of 'come up with' because the sentence is in Past Tense ("Shirin came..."). The past form of the phrasal verb must agree with the main verb's tense. 'came up with' will be used instead of 'came off with' because 'come up with' is a phrasal verb that means "to suggest or think of an idea or plan." The phrase 'come off with' is inappropriate in this context.

17. D) 'Lucid' का use होगा क्योंकि "lucid" का अर्थ होता है स्पष्ट और समझने में आसान। sentence में mention किया गया है कि professor का lecture complex concepts से भरा था, पर 'lucid' यहाँ बताता है कि lecture complex होने के बावजूद clear था, इसलिए 'lucid' सही है। जबकि 'Lucide', 'Lucied', और 'Lucd' ये सभी incorrect spellings हैं।

'Lucid' will be used because it means clear and easy to understand. The sentence mentions that the professor's lecture was filled with complex concepts, but 'lucid' suggests that despite being complex, the lecture was still clear, making 'lucid' correct here. Whereas, 'Lucide', 'Lucied', and 'Lucd' are all incorrect spellings.

18. C) To accept the gauntlet (idiom) – This means to accept a challenge चुनौती स्वीकार करना**19. A) इस वाक्य में "reply my email" के स्थान पर "reply to my email" का प्रयोग होगा। ऐसा इसलिए क्योंकि "reply" एक intransitive verb है और इसके object से पहले preposition "to" का उपयोग किया जाता है। Correct: He replied to my question.**

In this sentence, "reply my email" should be replaced with "reply to my email." This is because "reply" is an intransitive verb, and it requires the preposition "to" before the object. The verb "reply" is intransitive, meaning it cannot take a direct object. Correct: He replied to my question.

20. D) **Against** का use होगा क्योंकि "against" का अर्थ होता है किसी के विरोध में। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि Martin Luther King Jr. ने African Americans के खिलाफ भेदभाव के लिए एक अभियान शुरू किया, इसलिए 'against' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'opposed' का अर्थ है विरोध करना, 'versus' का अर्थ है बनाम या मुकाबला, और 'counter' का अर्थ है प्रतिक्रिया या मुकाबला करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं। Second blank में 'Delivered' का use होगा क्योंकि "delivered" का अर्थ होता है एक भाषण देना या प्रस्तुत करना। वाक्य में mention है कि उन्होंने एक प्रसिद्ध भाषण दिया, इसलिए 'delivered' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'dropped' का अर्थ है गिराना, 'brought' का अर्थ है लाना, और 'dispatched' का अर्थ है भेजना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

Against will be used because it means in opposition to something. The sentence mentions that Martin Luther King Jr. started a crusade against discrimination toward African Americans, making 'against' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'opposed' means to resist, 'versus' means against in a competitive sense, and 'counter' means to respond or oppose, which don't fit in this context.

'Delivered' will be used because it means to give or present a speech. The sentence states that he gave one of the most famous speeches in history, making 'delivered' appropriate here. Whereas, 'dropped' means to fall, 'brought' means to bring, and 'dispatched' means to send, which don't fit in this context.

21. C) **Focusing** का use होगा क्योंकि यह continuous tense में ongoing action को दर्शाता है, और passage का संदर्भ employers द्वारा team-building पर वर्तमान में ध्यान केंद्रित करने का है। 'Focusing' यहाँ सही फिट बैठता है क्योंकि यह स्पष्ट करता है कि employers वर्तमान समय में team-building पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं। 'Focus' का उपयोग गलत होगा, क्योंकि यह present tense में base form है, जो grammatical structure के अनुसार फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Has focused' का अर्थ होगा कि यह action past में complete हो चुका है, जो passage में contextually सही नहीं है। 'Focuses' का अर्थ होगा habitual या repeated action, लेकिन यहाँ emphasis current action पर है।

Focusing will be used because it represents an ongoing action in the present tense, which matches the context of the passage where employers are currently emphasizing team-building activities. "Focus" is incorrect because it is in the base form and does not fit the grammatical structure of the sentence. "Has focused" implies a completed action in the past, which does not align with the passage's present-time context. "Focuses" suggests habitual or repeated action, but the emphasis here is on a current, ongoing activity.

22. C) **Of** का use होगा क्योंकि english में "sick of" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ से परेशान या थक जाना। यह एक सामान्य अभिव्यक्ति है, जो किसी के झुंझलाहट या ऊब को व्यक्त करने के लिए इस्तेमाल होती है। वाक्य

में, कर्मचारी ऑफिस फेस्टिवल पार्टियों से परेशान हैं, और इस भावना को व्यक्त करने के लिए "sick of" सही विकल्प है। 'For' का उपयोग उद्देश्य या इरादे को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'From' का उपयोग अनुभव या स्थिति के स्रोत को दिखाने के लिए किया जाता है, यह सही नहीं है। 'With' का use संगति को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'Of' will be used because it is idiomatically correct to say "sick of" in English when expressing annoyance, frustration, or tiredness caused by something. The phrase "sick of" is a standard expression to convey that someone is fed up or irritated by a specific situation or activity. In the context of the sentence, it fits perfectly as the employees are frustrated with the office festival parties. 'For' is used to indicate purpose or intention, which doesn't align with the meaning here. 'From' is used to indicate the source of an experience or condition but doesn't fit the idiomatic expression "sick of." 'With' is used to indicate association or accompaniment, which is also not appropriate in this context.

23. B) 'are tired' का use होगा क्योंकि यह वर्तमान समय में किसी व्यक्ति या समूह की स्थिति को व्यक्त करता है। यहाँ "Some others" mention किया गया है, जो एक plural subject है। 'Are tired' subject-verb agreement को align करता है और यह दर्शाता है कि अन्य कर्मचारी अभी इस परिस्थिति से थक चुके हैं।

जबकि: 'Has tired' गलत है क्योंकि यह singular subject के लिए इस्तेमाल होता है। 'Have tired' भी गलत है क्योंकि यह action को पूरा होने की ओर संकेत करता है, लेकिन यहाँ स्थिति व्यक्त हो रही है। 'Tired' गलत है

Are tired will be used because it conveys the present state of being tired for a plural subject ("some others"). It aligns with subject-verb agreement, indicating that other employees currently feel this way. Whereas: 'Has tired' is incorrect because it applies to singular subjects. 'Have tired' is also incorrect as it implies a completed action, which does not fit the context here. 'Tired' alone would leave the grammatical structure incomplete.

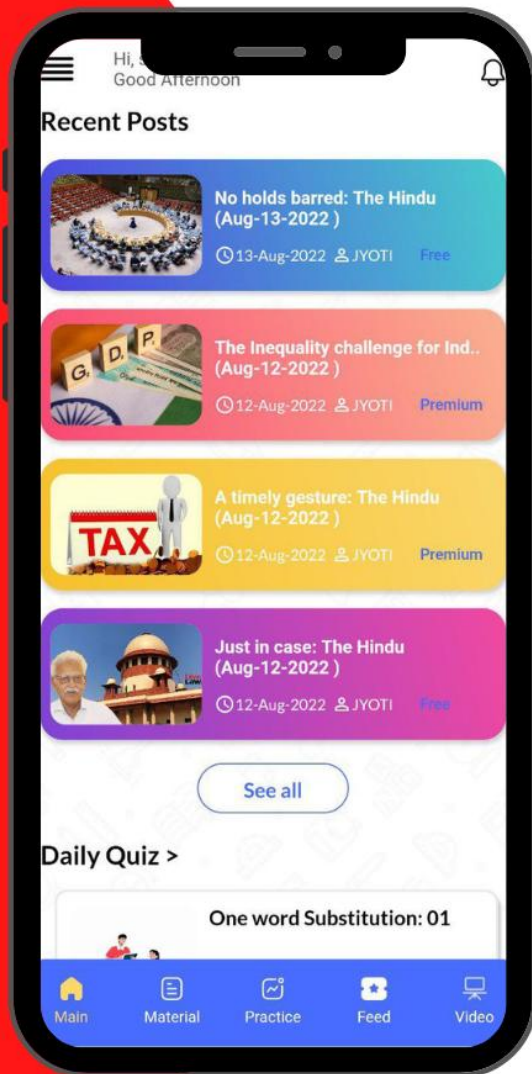
24. B) **Has ruled** का use होगा क्योंकि यह present perfect tense है, जिसका अर्थ है हाल ही में हुई घटना, जिसका वर्तमान में प्रभाव हो सकता है। sentence में mention है कि फ्रेंच कोर्ट का निर्णय हाल ही में हुआ है, इसलिए 'has ruled' उपयुक्त है। 'Is ruled' का अर्थ है कि यह वर्तमान में होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Have ruled' grammatically गलत है क्योंकि "French court" singular है और इसके साथ singular verb होनी चाहिए। 'Was ruled' past simple है और इसका उपयोग तब होता है जब घटना पूरी तरह से समाप्त हो चुकी हो, लेकिन यहां यह हालिया घटना है।

'Has ruled' will be used because it is in the present perfect tense, which signifies a recent action with relevance to the present. The sentence mentions that the French court's decision is recent, making "has ruled" appropriate. 'Is ruled' means it is happening currently, which does not fit the context. 'Have ruled' is grammatically incorrect because the subject "French court" is singular and requires a singular verb. 'Was ruled' is past simple, which implies the action is completed in the past with no direct relevance to the present, which is unsuitable here.

25. D) '**Violated**' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ घटना भूतकाल में घटित हुई थी, जहाँ कोर्ट ने निर्णय दिया कि कंपनी की "मज़े वाली संस्कृति" ने Mr. T के मौलिक अधिकारों का उल्लंघन किया था। Past tense का उपयोग यहाँ grammatically सही है। 'Violate' present tense है और वर्तमान या सामान्य कथन के लिए उपयोग होता है, जो यहाँ सही नहीं है। 'Is violated' वर्तमान समय में हो रही घटना के लिए use होता है, जबकि यहाँ घटना पहले हो चुकी थी। 'Will violate' future tense है, जो भविष्य में होने वाली घटना को दर्शाता है, जो इस संदर्भ में अनुपयुक्त है।

'**Violated**' will be used because the incident occurred in the past, and the court ruled that the company's "fun culture" had infringed on Mr. T's fundamental rights. The use of the past tense is grammatically correct here. 'Violate' is in the present tense, suitable for general or ongoing statements, which doesn't fit this context. 'Is violated' implies a present action, which is incorrect as the event is in the past. 'Will violate' is in the future tense, which is inappropriate for describing a past occurrence.



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