

Silencing a sane voice: On U.S. sanctions against UN Special Rapporteur Francesca Albanese

U.S. **sanctions** against a UN official **are** dangerous and **absurd**

The U.S. **decision** to **impose** sanctions on a United Nations Special Rapporteur for her **criticism** of Israel's war in Gaza **has** been called a "dangerous **precedent**" by the UN and top UN Human Rights Council officials. The **comments** followed U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio's announcement that Francesca Albanese, a "Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in **occupied** Palestinian Territories since 1967", **would** face restrictions **as a result of** her engagement with the International Criminal Court (ICC). The ICC has already been **sanctioned** by U.S. President Donald Trump in an executive order, shortly after he took office. While the **scope** of the sanctions are still unclear, they are understood to include travel and visa bans, and possible **asset freezes** for Ms. Albanese, who has **drawn** American **ire** with a report in June that **urged** international organisations to **prosecute** corporate entities and multinationals whose work helps fund the war. Ms. Albanese has frequently **accused** Israel **of** conducting the "cruellest **genocide**" in Gaza, as well as its **takeover** of the Gaza **Strip**. She has also been **calling for scrutiny** of the "Gaza **Humanitarian** Foundation", a U.S.-Israeli NGO. The U.S. actions have no doubt been **spurred** by Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's latest visit to Washington, where he announced that his government would nominate Mr. Trump for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Amidst the rising death **toll** in Gaza and no **ceasefire** or deal for the return of Israeli hostages **in sight**, Washington's **focus** on a UN official **is** absurd and **outrageous**. Ms. Albanese's work is **mandated** by the UN Human Rights Council, and the U.S. actions **undermine** the global **multilateral** world order by calling those actions criminal. It is **irrational** to hold her responsible for the **warrants** and orders issued by the ICC and the International Court of Justice, which have heard **testimonies** from representatives of at least 40 states and international organisations on **petitions calling for** action against Israel. Mr. Rubio's **contention**, that Ms. Albanese should be sanctioned for engaging with the ICC to **prosecute** U.S. and Israeli nationals "without the **consent** of those two countries", **is** not legally valid. Further, his **allegations** that she "has **spewed unabashed antisemitism** [and] expressed support for terrorism" **are** not **borne out** by facts. As global **outrage** over Israel's killing of Palestinians, and the U.S. support for those actions, **grows** louder, as well as the **BRICS summit condemnation** this week, that India too joined, it is time for the U.S. to look in the mirror. The need is to **effect** an immediate ceasefire, and not in bringing the **considerable might** of the most powerful country to **bear** over one individual, **in order** to silence her voice.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Sane** (adjective) – rational, sound, reasonable, balanced, sensible समझदार
2. **Sanction** (noun) – penalty, punishment, restriction, ban, embargo प्रतिबंध
3. **Rapporteur** (noun) – reporter, delegate, spokesperson, representative, chronicler प्रतिवेदक
4. **Absurd** (adjective) – ridiculous, illogical, preposterous, nonsensical, irrational बेतुका
5. **Impose** (verb) – enforce, apply, thrust, dictate, inflict थोपना
6. **Criticism** (noun) – disapproval, condemnation, fault-finding, censure, commentary आलोचना
7. **Precedent** (noun) – example, model, instance, guideline, standard मिसाल
8. **Occupied** (adjective) – taken, seized, controlled, invaded, captured कब्जा किया हुआ
9. **As a result of** (phrase) – due to, because of, owing to, in consequence of, on account of के परिणामस्वरूप
10. **Sanction** (verb) – penalize, restrict, ban, punish, forbid प्रतिबंध लगाना
11. **Scope** (noun) – range, extent, span, breadth, reach दायरा
12. **Asset** (noun) – resource, property, possession, holding, capital संपत्ति
13. **Freeze** (noun) – halt, block, suspension, stop, embargo स्थगन / रोक
14. **Draw** (verb) – attract, provoke, elicit, invite, incite आकर्षित करना / खींचना
15. **Ire** (noun) – anger, fury, rage, wrath, resentment गुस्सा
16. **Urge** (verb) – request, recommend, press, plead, encourage आग्रह करना
17. **Prosecute** (verb) – try, charge, indict, sue, pursue मुकदमा चलाना
18. **Accuse** (of) (verb) – blame, allege, indict, charge, denounce आरोप लगाना
19. **Genocide** (noun) – mass killing, extermination, massacre, ethnic cleansing, holocaust नरसंहार
20. **Takeover** (noun) – acquisition, seizure, capture, control, annexation अधिग्रहण
21. **Strip** (noun) – area, region, belt, stretch, tract पट्टी
22. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – demand, request, require, urge, advocate की मांग करना
23. **Scrutiny** (noun) – inspection, examination, analysis, review, investigation जांच

24. **Humanitarian** (adjective) – compassionate, benevolent, philanthropic, charitable, kind
मानवतावादी
25. **Spur** (verb) – provoke, trigger, incite, stimulate, prompt प्रेरित करना
26. **Amidst** (preposition) – among, in the middle of, during, surrounded by के बीच
27. **Toll** (noun) – loss, damage, casualties, death count, cost क्षति / मृत्युओं की संख्या
28. **Ceasefire** (noun) – truce, halt, armistice, peace agreement, suspension of fighting
युद्धविराम
29. **In sight** (phrase) – visible, near, approaching, forthcoming, likely दृष्टिगोचर
30. **Outrageous** (adjective) – shocking, disgraceful, appalling, scandalous, unacceptable निंदनीय
31. **Mandate** (verb) – authorize, require, assign, direct, order अधिकार देना
32. **Undermine** (verb) – weaken, sabotage, impair, damage, erode कमजोर करना
33. **Multilateral** (adjective) – many-sided, international, cooperative, joint, collective
बहुपक्षीय
34. **Irrational** (adjective) – unreasonable, illogical, senseless, unthinking, absurd
तर्कहीन
35. **Warrant** (noun) – authorization, order, permit, writ, summons वारंट / आदेश
36. **Testimony** (noun) – statement, declaration, evidence, affidavit, account
गवाही
37. **Petition** (noun) – appeal, plea, request, application, suit याचिका
38. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – demand, urge, press for, insist on मांग करना
39. **Contention** (noun) – argument, claim, assertion, statement, dispute तर्क / दावा
40. **Prosecute** (verb) – indict, charge, litigate, bring to court, try मुकदमा चलाना
41. **Consent** (noun) – permission, approval, agreement, assent, authorization सहमति
42. **Allegation** (noun) – accusation, claim, assertion, charge, contention आरोप
43. **Spew** (verb) – emit, pour out, spout, unleash, discharge उगलना
44. **Unabashed** (adjective) – shameless, unashamed, bold, brazen, unrepentant
बेहिचक
45. **Antisemitism** (noun) – prejudice against Jews, hatred of Jews, racism, discrimination यहूदियों के प्रति घृणा
46. **Bear out** (phrasal verb) – support, confirm, validate, prove, back up पुष्टि करना

47. **Outrage** (noun) – anger, fury, indignation, resentment, shock आक्रोश
48. **BRICS** (noun) – Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa (economic bloc) ब्रिक्स
49. **Summit** (noun) – conference, meeting, convention, gathering, conclave शिखर सम्मेलन
50. **Condemnation** (noun) – censure, criticism, denunciation, disapproval, rebuke निंदा
51. **Effect** (verb) – bring about, achieve, cause, accomplish, result in लागू करना
52. **Considerable** (adjective) – significant, substantial, large, noteworthy, important पर्याप्त / महत्वपूर्ण
53. **Might** (noun) – power, strength, force, influence, authority ताकत
54. **Bear** (verb) – carry, apply, bring, exert, place लागू करना / डालना
55. **In order to** (phrasal verb) – so that, with the aim to, to, for the purpose of ताकि / करने के लिए

Summary of the Editorial

1. **U.S. Sanctions UN Official:** The U.S. has imposed sanctions on Francesca Albanese, a UN Special Rapporteur, due to her criticism of Israel's war in Gaza.
2. **UN Condemns the Move:** The UN and its Human Rights Council have termed the sanctions a "dangerous precedent".
3. **Role of Francesca Albanese:** Ms. Albanese reports on human rights in the occupied Palestinian territories since 1967, under a UN mandate.
4. **Alleged Reasons for Sanctions:** Her engagement with the International Criminal Court (ICC) and her June report calling for the prosecution of corporations funding the war triggered U.S. action.
5. **Sanctions Details:** The sanctions reportedly include visa bans, travel restrictions, and possibly asset freezes.
6. **History of U.S.-ICC Tensions:** The ICC was previously sanctioned under former President Donald Trump through an executive order.
7. **Albanese's Accusations Against Israel:** She has accused Israel of committing genocide in Gaza and of unlawful occupation.
8. **Scrutiny of U.S.-Israeli NGO:** Albanese also called for scrutiny of the "Gaza Humanitarian Foundation", a U.S.-Israeli organization.
9. **Political Context:** The move aligns with Israeli PM Netanyahu's U.S. visit and his announcement to nominate Trump for the Nobel Peace Prize.
10. **Misplaced U.S. Focus:** The editorial criticizes the U.S. for targeting a UN official rather than working to stop the war or negotiate hostages' release.
11. **Undermining Multilateralism:** Sanctioning a UN-mandated official undermines global institutions and international law.
12. **ICC's Independence Ignored:** Albanese cannot be held accountable for decisions made by independent bodies like the ICC and ICJ.
13. **Rubio's Claims Dismissed:** Allegations of antisemitism and terrorism support against Albanese are not backed by evidence.
14. **Global Condemnation Grows:** The BRICS summit, joined by India, condemned Israel's actions, reflecting increasing global opposition.
15. **Call for Ceasefire, Not Censorship:** The editorial urges the U.S. to focus on ending the conflict in Gaza, rather than silencing a UN official.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. Which of the following best explains why the U.S. imposed sanctions on Francesca Albanese?
 - A. She visited Gaza without official permission from Israel.
 - B. She refused to appear before the U.S. Congress for questioning.
 - C. She criticized Israel's actions in Gaza and engaged with the ICC regarding prosecution.
 - D. She leaked classified U.S. documents to the United Nations.
2. Why has the U.S. decision to sanction a UN Special Rapporteur been termed a "dangerous precedent"?
 - A. It strengthens the United Nations' power to impose its own sanctions.
 - B. It signals growing cooperation between Israel and the ICC.
 - C. It undermines the UN's independence and the global multilateral order.
 - D. It proves that the ICC has limited jurisdiction over international conflicts.
3. What does the passage suggest the U.S. should prioritize instead of targeting Ms. Albanese?
 - A. Increase humanitarian aid to the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation.
 - B. Call for Francesca Albanese's resignation from the UN.
 - C. Enforce asset freezes on all critics of its foreign policy.
 - D. Work toward an immediate ceasefire in Gaza.
4. What can be inferred about the U.S. stance toward international judicial institutions like the ICC, based on the passage?
 - A. The U.S. strongly supports ICC jurisdiction over global conflicts.
 - B. The U.S. is indifferent to the role of international courts.
 - C. The U.S. challenges the legitimacy of international courts when its allies are under scrutiny.
 - D. The U.S. has fully adopted all ICC recommendations on Israel.
5. Which of the following best evaluates the effectiveness of the U.S. response to Albanese's report, as described in the passage?
 - A. The response reflects a balanced approach to international justice.
 - B. The response diverts attention from the humanitarian crisis in Gaza.
 - C. The response strengthens the UN's credibility in global conflict resolution.
 - D. The response helps create a consensus at the BRICS summit.
6. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The manager swiftly overtook him, _____ effortlessly past the skinny Englishman, with a practiced ease.

 - A. sliding
 - B. dawdling
 - C. kindling
 - D. rendering
7. Select the option that rectifies the spelling error in the following sentence.

The poet was able to compose the long poem in a tranquill atmosphere.

 - A. trankwil
 - B. tranquil
 - C. trancuel
 - D. tranquel

8. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined phrase.

Jared deliberately set fire to a property and got arrested by the police.

- A. Dystrophy
- B. Dementia
- C. Insomnia
- D. Arson

9. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.

He is habituated to using words spoken with an unusual amount of venom when it comes to his in-laws.

- A. ambiguousness
- B. benevolence
- C. irony
- D. satire

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

The new/ smartphone is/absolutely best than/ the latest model

- A. smartphone is
- B. absolutely best than
- C. the latest model
- D. the new

11. 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.

He will be / waiting for me when / I reached his home.

- A. no error
- B. I reaches his home.
- C. He will be
- D. waiting for me when

12. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.

Whenever addressed, she comes _____ and performs her _____ in a great way.

- A. fourth, role
- B. forth, role
- C. forth, roll
- D. fourth, roll

13. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.

The keys were lies on the table.

- A. lying on the table
- B. lie on the table
- C. No substitution required
- D. Lay on the table

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

Manish has being applying / for colleges / ever since he passed / his entrance test in March

- A. his entrance test in March
- B. manish has being applying
- C. ever since he passed
- D. for colleges

15. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.

- A. Celebrate
- B. Entertenment
- C. Outburst
- D. Conscious

16. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The pencil has a tip made of _____.

- A. steal
- B. led
- C. lewd
- D. lead

17. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The success and achievements of a school mostly _____ on its experience and resourcefulness.

- A. credit
- B. achieve
- C. depend
- D. begin

18. Based on the situation in the given sentence, select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined segment.

There are several people who find themselves a dominating person in a group

- A. A man of his words
- B. Cock of the walk
- C. A white elephant
- D. A bone of contention

19. Select the most appropriate degree of comparison to fill in the blank.

The underground railway network, 'The Tube' in London is said to be _____ transport in London.

- A. the expensive
- B. more expensive
- C. the most expensive
- D. expensive

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

Jeopardy

- A. mighty
- B. safety
- C. strict
- D. silence

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.

He knew everyone on the island. Whenever his car stopped, half a dozen voices ____ 1 ____ shout out his name. Policemen, agricultural labourers of low social status and priests waved and smiled ____ 2 ____ he passed; everyone greeted him as a brother. They respected his honesty, and belligerence, and above all, they adored his typically Greek scorn and fearlessness when dealing with any ____ 3 ____ of Governmental red tape. On arrival, two of our cases containing linen and other things had been ____ 4 ____ by the Customs on the curious ground that they were merchandise. So, when we moved out to the villa and the problem of bed linen arose, Mother told Spiro ____ 5 ____ our cases in the Customs and asked for his advice.

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

- A. could
- B. would
- C. should
- D. can

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

- A. so
- B. as
- C. nor
- D. thus

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

- A. from
- B. farm
- C. forum
- D. form

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

- A. confiscated
- B. collected
- C. concealed
- D. contributed

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

- A. about
- B. from
- C. within
- D. behind

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. C) Option C is correct because the passage clearly states that Francesca Albanese faced sanctions due to her engagement with the ICC and criticism of Israel's war in Gaza.
 Option A is incorrect because there's no mention of such a visit.
 Option B is false; no such refusal is mentioned.
 Option D is baseless and not supported by the passage.
2. C) The passage states that the UN and its Human Rights Council officials termed it a dangerous precedent because it undermines the multilateral world order and delegitimizes a UN-mandated official's role.
 Option A is incorrect; the UN is not imposing sanctions.
 Option B is incorrect; it's the U.S. backing Israel, not ICC cooperation.
 Option D is not the point being discussed here.
3. D) The passage explicitly states that the U.S. should focus on achieving a ceasefire in Gaza rather than silencing an individual UN official, which is viewed as irrational and counterproductive.
 Option A is not mentioned.
 Option B contradicts the passage's message.
 Option C goes against the idea of free speech and global justice, which the passage defends.
4. **C) The passage highlights how the U.S. sanctioned Francesca Albanese due to her collaboration with the ICC and criticizes Israel.**
 It also references President Trump's executive order sanctioning the ICC itself, suggesting that the U.S. opposes international legal actions against itself or its allies.
 Option A and D are false based on this context.
 Option B is incorrect — the U.S. is actively reacting, not indifferent.
5. B) The passage criticizes the U.S. for targeting an individual UN official instead of addressing the actual crisis in Gaza, suggesting that this approach diverts focus from the humanitarian situation.
 Option A is the opposite of what the passage implies.
 Option C is invalid — the U.S. action undermines, not strengthens, the UN.
 Option D is unrelated; while BRICS is mentioned, the U.S. did not contribute to that consensus.
6. A) **Sliding** का use होगा क्योंकि "sliding" का अर्थ होता है चुपचाप या आसानी से सरकना, जो इस sentence में contextually सही है। sentence में mention है कि प्रबंधक ने अपनी कुशलता से "skinny Englishman" को आसानी से पार किया, इसलिए 'sliding' यहाँ सही है। Dawdling (धीरे-धीरे चलना या समय बर्बाद करना) इस context में गलत है क्योंकि प्रबंधक का कार्य कुशलता और तेजी से किया गया है, न कि धीमी गति से।

Kindling (जलाना या प्रज्वलित करना) का इस वाक्य के संदर्भ में कोई अर्थ नहीं बनता है। Rendering (प्रस्तुत करना या बनाना) का भी इस संदर्भ में उपयोग अनुचित है क्योंकि यहाँ प्रबंधक का कार्य गति और सहजता से सरकने का है।

Sliding is grammatically correct because it implies moving smoothly and easily, which matches the context where the manager moves past with practiced ease. The verb aligns with the sentence's depiction of fluid and skilled motion. Dawdling means wasting time or moving slowly, which contradicts the quick and efficient motion described in the sentence. Kindling refers to starting a fire or igniting something, which is irrelevant here. Rendering means to provide or depict something, which doesn't align with the context of physical motion.

7. B) The correct spelling of the word in question is '**tranquil**'. It means "calm, peaceful, and free from disturbance" in English, and "शांत, निःशब्द, और अशांति से मुक्त"

8. D) **Arson** – Deliberately setting fire to property

The crime of setting fire to a building on purpose (दंगे-फसाद आदि में) घरों और दुकानों में आग लगाने का अपराध; आगजनी

9. B) **Venom** (noun) – Poison, malice, spite, bitterness, hostility ज़हर/ कड़वाहट

Antonym: Benevolence (noun) – The quality of being kind, generous, or well-meaning, compassion, goodwill. परोपकार

- **Ambiguousness** (noun): The quality of being open to more than one interpretation, unclear, vague. अस्पष्टता, अनिश्चितता।
- **Irony** (noun): The expression of one's meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, sarcasm, paradox. व्यंग्य, विरोधाभास।
- **Satire** (noun): The use of humor, irony, or ridicule to criticize or expose. व्यंग्य।

10. B) absolutely best than के बदले **absolutely better than** का use होगा क्योंकि तुलना करने के लिए "than" के साथ comparative degree का प्रयोग होता है। Superlative degree (best) के साथ "than" का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता। उदाहरण के लिए: This is better than that.

"absolutely better than" will be used instead of "absolutely best than" because "than" is used for comparison, and it requires the comparative form better instead of the superlative best. For example: This is better than that.

11. B) 'I reached his home' के स्थान पर '**I reach his home**' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में main clause 'He will be waiting' Future Continuous Tense में है। इस प्रकार, उसके बाद आने वाला Clause Present Indefinite Tense में होना चाहिए। example— He will be waiting for me when I reach his home.

"I reached his home" should be replaced with "I reach his home" because the main clause "He will be waiting" is in the Future Continuous Tense, and the dependent clause introduced by "when" should use the Present Indefinite Tense to describe a future event. For example: He will be waiting for me when I reach his home.

12. B) '**Forth**' का use होगा क्योंकि "forth" का अर्थ होता है "आगे" या "प्रकट होना।" Sentence में कहा गया है कि जब भी उसे संबोधित किया जाता है, वह आगे आती है और अपनी जिम्मेदारी (role) को अच्छे तरीके से निभाती है। इसलिए 'forth' यहाँ सही है। '**Role**' का अर्थ होता है "किसी की जिम्मेदारी या कार्य।" यह वाक्य के अर्थ के साथ पूरी तरह से मेल खाता है क्योंकि वाक्य में उसके कर्तव्यों की चर्चा हो रही है **Fourth**' का अर्थ है "चौथा," जो इस वाक्य के संदर्भ में बिल्कुल उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य में किसी क्रम की बात नहीं हो रही है। **Roll**' का अर्थ है "घुमाना "या" रोटी का टुकड़ा," जो "अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाने "के संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। **Fourth**' गलत है क्योंकि यह संख्या को दर्शाता है, और '**Roll**' गलत है क्योंकि यह कार्य या भूमिका के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Forth' will be used because it means "forward" or "to emerge." The sentence indicates that whenever she is addressed, she steps forward and performs her duties.

'Role' is correct because it means a person's responsibility or duty, aligning perfectly with the context. '**Fourth**' means "the fourth in a sequence," which does not make sense in the context of stepping forward or emerging. '**Roll**' means "to move by turning over" or refers to a "physical object like bread roll," which does not fit the context of performing duties. '**Fourth**' is incorrect as it denotes a sequence, and '**Roll**' is irrelevant in the context of responsibilities or duties.

13. A) '**lies**' के बदले '**lying**' का use होगा क्योंकि '**were**' auxiliary verb है जो past continuous tense को दर्शाती है। Past continuous tense में main verb present participle form में होनी चाहिए, जैसे— "**Was/were + verb-ing**"। इसलिए, "**were lying on the table**" सही है।

'**lying**' will be used instead of '**lies**' because '**were**' is an auxiliary verb that indicates past continuous tense. In past continuous tense, the main verb must be in its present participle form, like— "**Was/were + verb-ing**". Hence, "**were lying on the table**" is correct.

14. B) '**has being applying**' के बदले '**has been applying**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Present Perfect Continuous tense में auxiliary verb '**been**' का प्रयोग होता है, न कि '**being**' का।

has being applying' is incorrect; instead, '**has been applying**' should be used because the Present Perfect Continuous tense requires '**been**' as the auxiliary verb, not '**being**'.

15. B) The correct spelling is **Entertainment**, which means "the action of providing or being provided with amusement or enjoyment" (मनोरंजन)

16. D) '**Lead**' का use होगा क्योंकि "Lead" वह पदार्थ है जो पेंसिल की नोक में होता है और जिसका उपयोग लिखने के लिए किया जाता है। वाक्य में पेंसिल की नोक के निर्माण की बात हो रही है, इसलिए '**Lead**' यहाँ

सही option है। जबकि: 'Steal' का अर्थ है चोरी करना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Led' 'Lead' का भूतकाल है, जिसका अर्थ है मार्गदर्शन किया। 'Lewd' का अर्थ है अश्लील या अनैतिक, जो इस वाक्य से संबंधित नहीं है।

'Lead' will be used because it refers to the material inside a pencil tip used for writing. The sentence talks about what the pencil tip is made of, so 'Lead' is the correct choice. 'Steal' means to take something without permission, which doesn't fit the context. 'Led' is the past tense of 'lead' meaning guided, which is not grammatically or contextually appropriate here. 'Lewd' means indecent or obscene, which is unrelated to the sentence.

17. C) **Depend** का use होगा क्योंकि "depend" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ पर निर्भर होना या उससे प्रभावित होना। sentence में mention है कि स्कूल की सफलता और उपलब्धियां उसके अनुभव और संसाधनशीलता पर निर्भर करती हैं, इसलिए 'depend' सही है। जबकि 'credit' का अर्थ है मान्यता देना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Achieve' का अर्थ है कुछ प्राप्त करना, लेकिन वाक्य में यह फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि "सफलता और उपलब्धियां" खुद कुछ प्राप्त नहीं कर सकतीं। 'Begin' का अर्थ है शुरू करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'depend' will be used because it means to rely on something or someone. The sentence states that the success and achievements of a school rely on its experience and resourcefulness, making 'depend' the correct option.

'credit' means to give recognition or acknowledgment, which is irrelevant in this context of reliance. 'achieve' means to accomplish something, which doesn't fit as the sentence is about dependence, not achievement. 'begin' means to start, which is unsuitable because the sentence discusses the foundation of success, not the starting point.

18. B) **Cock of the walk (Idiom)** – A dominating person in a group गुट का प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति

19. C) **'The most expensive'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह superlative degree है, जो अन्य सभी options में सबसे महंगे को दर्शाने के लिए प्रयोग होती है। वाक्य में "The Tube" को लंदन के परिवहन साधनों में सबसे महंगा बताया गया है। यहाँ "the" का उपयोग यह संकेत करता है कि यह superlative form के लिए है, और यह वाक्य को व्याकरणिक रूप से सही बनाता है। 'The expensive' का उपयोग गलत है क्योंकि यह तुलना के लिए सही रूप नहीं है। 'More expensive' का use गलत है क्योंकि यह comparative degree है, जो केवल दो विकल्पों की तुलना के लिए प्रयोग होता है, लेकिन यहाँ तुलना सभी परिवहन साधनों से हो रही है। 'Expensive' का उपयोग गलत है क्योंकि यह positive degree है, जो किसी तुलना को प्रदर्शित नहीं करता।

'The most expensive' will be used because it is the superlative degree, which is used to denote the highest level of comparison among all options. The sentence states that "The Tube" is the

most expensive among all transport options in London, and the presence of 'the' indicates the requirement for a superlative degree. 'The expensive' is incorrect because it is not a valid form for comparison. 'More expensive' is incorrect because it is the comparative degree, suitable for comparing only two options, but here, the comparison is among all transport methods.

'Expensive' is incorrect because it is the positive degree, which does not indicate any comparison.

20. B) **Jeopardy** (noun) – Danger, risk, hazard, peril, insecurity. (जोखिम, संकट, खतरा)

Antonym: Safety (noun): Meaning – The state of being safe or free from danger. (सुरक्षा)

- **Mighty** (adjective): – Strong, powerful, robust, great. शक्तिशाली, सामर्थ्यवान
- **Strict** (adjective): Meaning – Rigid, harsh, severe, stern, rigorous. (कठोर, अनुशासनात्मक)
- **Silence** (noun): Meaning – The absence of sound, quietness, stillness. (शांति, मौन)

21. B) **'Would'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'would' का अर्थ है अतीत में आदत या बार-बार की जाने वाली क्रिया। sentence में mention है कि जब भी उनकी कार रुकती थी, लोग अक्सर उनका नाम पुकारते थे। यह एक आदत को दर्शाता है, और 'would' इस संदर्भ में सबसे उपयुक्त है। उदाहरण: Whenever he came to the village, children would run to greet him. 'Could' का अर्थ है **संभवता या क्षमता**, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यह अतीत की आदत का उल्लेख नहीं करता 'Should' का अर्थ है **कर्तव्य या सुझाव**, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य किसी सलाह या आवश्यकता के बारे में नहीं है। 'Can' का उपयोग **वर्तमान क्षमता या अनुमति** के लिए होता है, जो यहाँ गलत है क्योंकि यह क्रिया अतीत में होती थी।

'Would' will be used because it indicates a habitual or repeated action in the past. The sentence describes how people regularly shouted his name whenever his car stopped, which makes "would" the most appropriate choice to convey this repeated past behavior. Example: Whenever he visited the market, the shopkeepers would greet him warmly.

'Could' means **possibility or ability**, which doesn't fit here as the sentence describes a habitual past action, not a possibility. "Should" implies **obligation or recommendation**, which is out of context since the sentence does not suggest any duty or advice. "Can" expresses **present ability or permission**, which is incorrect because the sentence refers to a **past habitual action**, not a present situation.

22. B) **As** का use होगा क्योंकि "as" का अर्थ होता है "जब" या "जैसे ही।" sentence में mention है कि लोग उनके पास से गुजरने के दौरान wave और smile करते हैं, इसलिए 'as' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'so' का अर्थ है "इसलिए" जो परिणाम दर्शाने के लिए उपयोग होता है और यहाँ कोई परिणाम नहीं है। 'Nor' का अर्थ है "न ही," जो नकारात्मक वाक्य के लिए उपयोग होता है, और 'Thus' का अर्थ है "इस प्रकार," जो कारण और परिणाम के लिए उपयोग होता है। ये सभी context के अनुसार सही नहीं हैं।

'As' will be used because it means "when" or "while." The sentence mentions that people waved and smiled as he passed by, making 'as' appropriate. Whereas, 'so' means "therefore," which is used to show consequence, 'nor' means "neither," used for negative contexts, and 'thus' means "therefore," which indicates a conclusion. These options don't fit the context.

23. D) '**From**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह किसी भी प्रकार या श्रेणी को व्यक्त करने के लिए उपयुक्त preposition है। Sentence में 'dealing with any from of Governmental red tape' का मतलब है "किसी भी प्रकार की सरकारी बाधा से निपटना," और 'from' यहाँ grammatically और contextually सही fit होता है। 'Farm' का अर्थ होता है "खेती का क्षेत्र," जो इस context में पूरी तरह से irrelevant है। 'Forum' का अर्थ होता है "चर्चा का स्थान," जो यहां fit नहीं बैठता क्योंकि बात 'red tape' की हो रही है। 'Form' का अर्थ है "रूप" या "प्रपत्र," जो यहां गलत है क्योंकि यह variety या प्रकार को व्यक्त नहीं करता।

From will be used because it is the correct preposition to express any type or category.

The sentence mentions "dealing with any from of Governmental red tape," which means addressing any type of bureaucratic obstacle. Thus, 'from' is the grammatically and contextually correct choice. 'Farm' means an agricultural area, which is irrelevant in this context. 'Forum' means a place for discussion, which does not fit the idea of bureaucratic hurdles. 'Form' refers to a document or shape, which does not express the variation or type required here.

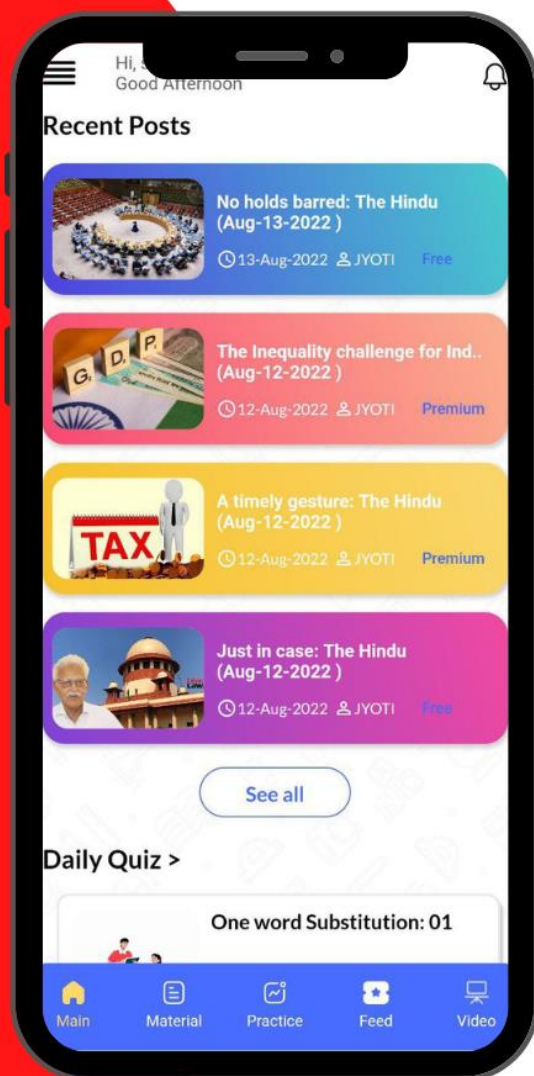
24. A) **Confiscated** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी वस्तु को अधिकारपूर्वक जब्त करना। sentence में mention है कि कस्टम अधिकारियों ने लिनन और अन्य वस्तुओं वाले मामलों को जब्त कर लिया था, यह दावा करते हुए कि वे व्यापारिक सामान हैं। इसलिए, 'confiscated' यहाँ सही उत्तर है। जबकि 'collected' का अर्थ है इकट्ठा करना, 'concealed' का अर्थ है छिपाना, और 'contributed' का अर्थ है योगदान देना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Confiscated' will be used because it means to seize something officially, often by authority. The sentence explains that the Customs had seized the cases containing linen and other items, claiming them to be merchandise. Thus, 'confiscated' fits the context. In contrast, 'collected' means gathered, 'concealed' means hidden, and 'contributed' means to give or donate, none of which align with the context of the sentence.

25. A) **About** का use होगा क्योंकि "about" का अर्थ होता है किसी विषय या चिंता को व्यक्त करना। sentence में mention है कि माँ ने स्पाइरो को कस्टम में फंसे मामलों के बारे में जानकारी दी, इसलिए 'about' यहाँ सही है। जबकि: "From" का अर्थ है स्रोत या उत्पत्ति, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। "Within" का अर्थ है किसी चीज के अंदर, जो यहाँ विषय के बारे में बताने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। "Behind" स्थिति या कारण को व्यक्त करता है, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता।

"About" will be used because it means to express a topic or concern. The sentence explains that Mother informed Spiro about the cases stuck in Customs, making "about" appropriate here.

Whereas: "From" implies source or origin, which is not suitable in this context. "Within" means inside something, which doesn't fit the context of discussing the cases. "Behind" refers to position or cause, which is irrelevant here.



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