

The second issue: On surrogacy for a second child

A more **expansive** reading of the surrogacy law can help more couples

The Supreme Court's recent **observation** about the **legality** of **going in for** surrogacy for the second child **has** raised the fundamental issue of what a law is meant to **regulate**. In a **petition** in the Court, a couple facing secondary **infertility sought** to use surrogacy, as under the Surrogacy Act, surrogacy cannot be **resorted to** for the second child. Their **advocate** argued that the state cannot **interfere** in the private lives and reproductive choices of citizens. Secondary infertility is when a couple is unable to **conceive**, or **carry a pregnancy to term**, though they have previously **birthed** children naturally. The causes are similar to primary infertility — Polycystic Ovary Syndrome, endometriosis, and lifestyle factors. The **petitioners** sought an **exemption** to have a second child through surrogacy, submitting that the **definition** of 'infertility' in the context of surrogacy, both in the ART and the Surrogacy Acts, **was** not restricted to only primary infertility. Under Section 4(iii)(C)(II) of India's Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021, a couple is eligible for surrogacy only if they do not have any surviving child (biological, adopted, or through surrogacy). Exceptions are made only if the **existing** child is mentally or physically challenged or has a **life-threatening disorder**. The government submitted arguments supporting the view that surrogacy cannot be **deemed** a fundamental right, and that it involves the use of another woman's body. While the judge orally **remarked** that the **restriction imposed** under the provision **was** "reasonable", the Court has decided to examine whether **a law** banning married couples facing secondary infertility from using surrogacy to have a second child **amounts to** a restriction on the reproductive choices of citizens.

It may be noted that the Court recently **diluted** the age specification for surrogacy, allowing age relaxation for couples who had **frozen embryos** prior to passing the Act. If the **avowed intent** of the law, as argued at the stage of debate, **is** to prevent commercial surrogacy, or **exploitative** situations taking advantage of **vulnerable** women, besides regulating the **mushrooming** fertility centres (**in conjunction with** the ART Act), then to impose restrictions differentiating between primary and secondary fertility seems like **splitting hairs**. Currently, there is no law restricting the number of children a person can have in India, though many States have **incentivised** a two-child norm **in terms of** government benefits, jobs or political offices. A more expansive **interpretation** of the law, **facilitating**, for all those in need, access to the benefits of technology, **is likely** to satisfy two requirements — **assisting** intending parents, and preventing commercial surrogacy. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Surrogacy** (noun) – the practice of a woman carrying and giving birth to a baby for another person. सरोगेसी
2. **Expansive** (adjective) – broad, wide-ranging, comprehensive, liberal, inclusive व्यापक
3. **Observation** (noun) – remark, comment, statement, opinion, reflection टिप्पणी
4. **Legality** (noun) – lawfulness, validity, legitimacy, permissibility, rightfulness वैधता
5. **Go in for** (phrase) – to choose or opt for something. चुनना
6. **Regulate** (verb) – control, govern, manage, oversee, supervise नियंत्रित करना
7. **Petition** (noun) – formal request, appeal, application, plea, suit याचिका
8. **Infertility** (noun) – inability to conceive, sterility, barrenness, childlessness बांझपन
9. **Seek** (verb) – try, attempt, endeavour, aim, strive कोशिश करना
10. **Resort** (to) (verb) – turn to, use, employ, utilize, fall back on सहारा लेना
11. **Advocate** (noun) – lawyer, counsel, representative, attorney, pleader समर्थक
12. **Interfere** (verb) – intrude, intervene, meddle, obstruct, hinder हस्तक्षेप करना
13. **Conceive** (verb) – become pregnant, get pregnant, produce offspring गर्भधारण करना
14. **Carry a pregnancy to term** (phrase) – to complete a pregnancy until birth. गर्भावस्था पूरी करना
15. **Birth** (verb) – give birth to, bear, deliver, bring forth, have a baby जन्म देना
16. **Petitioner** (noun) – applicant, supplicant, claimant, appellant, seeker याचिकाकर्ता
17. **Exemption** (noun) – exception, exclusion, immunity, relief, freedom छूट
18. **Existing** (adjective) – current, present, extant, prevailing, ongoing मौजूदा
19. **Life-threatening** (adjective) – fatal, deadly, mortal, dangerous, critical जानलेवा
20. **Disorder** (noun) – illness, disease, condition, ailment, syndrome विकार
21. **Deem** (verb) – consider, regard, judge, view, believe समझना
22. **Remark** (verb) – comment, say, state, observe, mention टिप्पणी करना
23. **Impose** (verb) – enforce, apply, levy, set, charge लागू करना
24. **Amount to** (phrasal verb) – be equivalent to, constitute, represent, add up to, mean के बराबर होना

25. **Dilute** (verb) – weaken, reduce, diminish, water down, lessen कमजोर करना
26. **Frozen embryo** (noun) – an embryo preserved at very low temperatures. जमे हुए भ्रूण
27. **Avowed** (adjective) – declared, stated, professed, acknowledged, admitted खुला हुआ
28. **Exploitative** (adjective) – taking unfair advantage, manipulative, abusive, oppressive शोषणकारी
29. **Vulnerable** (adjective) – at risk, endangered, exposed, susceptible, defenseless असुरक्षित
30. **Mushrooming** (adjective) – growing rapidly, proliferating, multiplying, expanding, spreading तेजी से बढ़ता हुआ
31. **In conjunction with** (phrase) – together with, along with, combined with, in collaboration with के साथ मिलकर
32. **Splitting hairs** (phrase) – making trivial distinctions, quibbling, nitpicking, being pedantic बेमतलब की बहस करना
33. **Incentivise** (verb) – encourage, motivate, stimulate, prompt, reward प्रोत्साहित करना
34. **In terms of** (phrase) – regarding, concerning, with respect to, in relation to के संदर्भ में
35. **Facilitate** (verb) – make easier, enable, assist, help, promote सुविधा प्रदान करना
36. **Likely** (adjective) – probable, expected, anticipated, plausible, possible संभावित
37. **Assist** (verb) – help, aid, support, facilitate, lend a hand सहायता करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Supreme Court's recent observations on allowing surrogacy for a second child have reopened the debate on the purpose and scope of India's surrogacy law.
2. A couple suffering from secondary infertility petitioned the Court seeking permission to have a second child through surrogacy.
3. Secondary infertility refers to the inability to conceive or carry a pregnancy after having a biological child, often due to conditions like PCOS, endometriosis, or lifestyle factors.
4. The couple argued that reproductive choices fall under personal liberty, and the state should not interfere in such private decisions.
5. The Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021, under Section 4(iii)(C)(II), allows surrogacy only if the couple has no surviving child — biological, adopted, or via surrogacy.
6. The only exceptions under the Act are when the existing child is mentally or physically challenged or has a life-threatening disorder.
7. The government argued that surrogacy is not a fundamental right and involves the use of another woman's body, hence requiring strict regulation.
8. The Court noted that such restrictions might be "reasonable", but agreed to examine whether they limit reproductive freedom under constitutional rights.
9. Earlier, the Supreme Court had relaxed age limits for couples who had frozen embryos before the Act came into force, showing some flexibility in applying the law.
10. The editorial stresses that the intent of the law was to prevent commercial exploitation and regulate unmonitored fertility clinics, not to deny legitimate medical needs.
11. Imposing a legal distinction between primary and secondary infertility appears to be an unnecessary technicality that undermines fairness.
12. There is no national law limiting the number of children one can have in India, though some States incentivise the two-child norm for benefits or government posts.
13. The editorial suggests that banning secondary infertility cases from surrogacy does not align with the law's stated goals of protection and regulation.
14. A broader, more compassionate interpretation of the law would uphold citizens' reproductive rights while ensuring ethical and non-commercial surrogacy practices.
15. Ultimately, balancing technological access with ethical safeguards would serve both objectives — supporting intending parents and preventing exploitation of women.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Under Section 4(iii)(C)(II) of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021, a couple is eligible for surrogacy only when which condition is met, as stated in the passage?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. They have no surviving biological child; adopted or surrogacy-born children do not count.
 - B. They have no surviving child of any kind (biological, adopted, or through surrogacy), except where the existing child is mentally/physically challenged or has a life-threatening disorder.
 - C. They have failed at least two ART/IVF cycles and have no adopted child.
 - D. They are diagnosed with secondary infertility, regardless of whether they already have a surviving child.
2. **Which specific recent judicial relaxation related to surrogacy does the passage mention?**
 - A. Complete removal of age limits for all intending parents using surrogacy.
 - B. Permission for commercial surrogacy under stricter clinic oversight.
 - C. Declaration that access to surrogacy is a fundamental right.
 - D. Age relaxation for couples who had frozen embryos before the Act was passed.
3. **Direction: For each statement, mark it True (T) or False (F) according to the passage. Choose the option with the correct sequence (S1–S4).**
 - S1. The petitioners argued that the definition of “infertility” in the ART and Surrogacy Acts is not confined to primary infertility.
 - S2. Under Section 4(iii)(C)(II), a couple with one surviving adopted child remains eligible for surrogacy.
 - S3. The Court has already upheld the challenged restriction as constitutional.
 - S4. India presently has a legal cap on the number of children a person may have.
 - A. T T F T
 - B. T F F F
 - C. F T T F
 - D. F F T T
4. **The author suggests that differentiating between primary and secondary infertility under the Act is akin to “_____,” given the stated goals of preventing commercial surrogacy and exploitation.**
 - A. moving the goalposts
 - B. cutting corners
 - C. opening the floodgates
 - D. splitting hairs
5. **If the law’s main aims are to prevent commercial/exploitative surrogacy and regulate fertility centres (alongside the ART Act), which policy choice best aligns with the editorial’s recommended approach?**
 - A. Case-by-case exemptions for couples with secondary infertility
 - B. Blanket ban on ART clinics
 - C. there is no law restricting the number of children a person can have in India
 - D. Declare surrogacy a fundamental right
6. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**

Cybercrime has become a global **menace** for governments.

 - A. Boon
 - B. Peril

- C. Blessing
D. Aid
7. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
The speaker addressed the crowd with great **fervour**.
A. Ardour
B. Zeal
C. Passion
D. Apathy
8. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'A person who looks at the bright side of things.'**
A. Pessimist
B. Optimist
C. Realist
D. Idealist
9. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
The child was testing the patience of her mother.
A. The patience of her mother was tested by the child.
B. The patience of her mother was being tested by the child.
C. Her mother was tested by the patient child.
D. The patience of her mother had been tested by the child
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank and make a grammatically correct sentence.**
I wasn't feeling well yesterday, but I feel a little _____ today.
A. more better
B. best
C. better
D. good
11. **Find the part of the given sentence that has an error in it. If there is no error, choose 'No error'.**
He went up to her /and asks her why /she had insulted him. /No error
A. He went up to her
B. No error
C. she had insulted him
D. and asks her why
12. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
P. The demand for a national security strategy is again under public discussion as the neighbourhood gets into a flux, old enemies muscle up, and new friends are yet to commit themselves.
Q. The economy is really the key to everything else. After all, everyone wants a slice of the economic pie, from the Ministry of Health to the Ministry of Defence.
R. India's economic ambitions to be a \$4 trillion economy, is also likely to also face strong headwinds as the wars in Ukraine and Gaza continue, dragging down global growth.
S. That means prioritisation within rather scarce resources, and that is the key to national security strategy making.

- A. RSPQ
B. PRQS
C. QPSR
D. RQPS
13. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the phrase "A damp squib."**
A. A sudden success
B. A minor inconvenience
C. A thrilling experience
D. A disappointing failure
14. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Thick as thieves
A. Telling lies all the time
B. Being very dishonest
C. Never helping anyone
D. Having a close friendship
15. **Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error.**
Patralekha finished the cake in the blink of a eye.
A. of a eye
B. in the blink
C. Patralekha finished
D. the cake
16. **Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error.**
It is not possible to discuss anything with her because of her angry
A. possible to discuss
B. anything with her
C. because of her angry
D. It is not
17. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The entry gates were closed _____ we could enter in
A. till
B. before
C. after
D. until
18. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**
The school decided to **expell** the troublemaker.
A. expel
B. expell
C. expail
D. expale
19. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
His guilt was **evident** in the court.
A. Obscure
B. Clear
C. Obvious

D. Apparent

20. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**

The lawyer decided to **prosecute** the corrupt official in the court.

A. Defend

B. Acquit

C. Sue

D. Absolve

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

Nelson Mandela has become South Africa's first Black President after more than three centuries of White rule. Mr Mandela's African National Congress (ANC) party won 252 of the 400 seats in the first democratic elections of South Africa's history. The inauguration ceremony _____1_____ in the Union Buildings amphitheatre in Pretoria today, attended by politicians and _____2_____ from more than 140 countries around the world. "Never, never again will this beautiful land experience the _____3_____ of one by another," said Nelson Mandela in his _____4_____. _____5_____ scenes on the streets of Pretoria followed the ceremony with blacks, whites and coloureds celebrating together... More than 100,000 South African men, women and children of all races sang and danced with joy.

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

A. Taken place

B. Take place

C. Taking place

D. Took place

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

A. Miseries

B. Dignitaries

C. Therapies

D. Commodities

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

A. Intercession

B. Repercussion

C. Exclusion

D. Oppression

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

A. Address

B. Anthem

C. Dispossess

D. Concession

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

A. Deviant

B. Adamant

C. Reluctant

D. Jubilant

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. B) **The passage states eligibility exists only if the couple has no surviving child (biological, adopted, or through surrogacy), with exceptions only for a child who is mentally/physically challenged or has a life-threatening disorder.**
 - A: Incorrect because the law counts all surviving children, including adopted and surrogacy-born.
 - C: The Act's eligibility test is not based on ART/IVF failure counts; it hinges on surviving-child status with specified exceptions.
 - D: Secondary infertility alone does not qualify if there is any surviving child; that is precisely the contested restriction.
2. D) **The passage notes the Court diluted age specifications by allowing age relaxation for couples who had frozen embryos prior to the Act.**
 - A: The passage does not say age limits were removed wholesale—only a targeted relaxation.
 - C: The stated legislative intent is to prevent commercial surrogacy, not permit it.
 - D: The government argued surrogacy is not a fundamental right; no such declaration is mentioned.
3. B) **T F F F**
 - S1: True. Petitioners explicitly claimed the definition isn't restricted to primary infertility.
 - S2: False. Any surviving child (biological/adopted/surrogacy) makes the couple ineligible, barring listed exceptions.
 - S3: False. The Court decided to examine the issue; an oral remark called the restriction "reasonable," but no final upholding.
 - S4: False. The passage states there is no law limiting the number of children; some States only incentivise a two-child norm.
4. D) **The passage uses the idiom "splitting hairs" to criticise fine distinctions that don't advance the Act's core aims.**
 - A: "Moving the goalposts" implies shifting standards mid-debate; not the claim here.
 - B: "Cutting corners" implies skimping on due process/quality; not discussed.
 - C: "Opening the floodgates" implies excessive permissiveness; the author advocates an expansive but regulated reading.
5. A) The passage urges a more expansive interpretation so tech access helps intending parents while preventing commercial exploitation—implying calibrated, case-by-case relaxation fits the aims.
6. B) **Menace** (noun) – threat, scourge, danger, peril, nuisance खतरा
 Synonym: **Peril** (noun) – Serious danger (गंभीर खतरा)

- **Boon** (noun): Blessing, benefit (वरदान)
 - **Blessing** (noun): Favorable thing (आशीर्वाद)
 - **Aid** (noun): Help, assistance (सहायता)
7. D) **Fervour** (noun) – Zeal, ardour, enthusiasm, passion, intensity. उत्साह
 Antonym: **Apathy** (noun) – Indifference, unconcern, lethargy, passivity, detachment. उदासीनता
- **Ardour** (noun) – Great enthusiasm, fervency, eagerness, zeal. उत्सुकता
 - **Zeal** (noun) – Passion, fervour, eagerness, devotion. उत्साह
 - **Passion** (noun) – Strong emotion, fervency, desire, ardour. जुनून
8. B) **Optimist** – A person who tends to see the hopeful or positive side of things आशावादी
- **Pessimist** – A person who sees the dark side of things निराशावादी
 - **Realist** – One who accepts situations as they are यथार्थवादी
 - **Idealist** – One who is guided by ideals rather than practicality आदर्शवादी
9. B) **The patience of her mother was being tested by the child**
 Passive voice के लिए Past Continuous Tense में "was/were + being + past participle (V3)" का use किया जाता है। Option A में tense को simple past में बदल दिया है, जो गलत है। Option C में अर्थ बदल दिया और tense को simple past में बदल दिया। Option D में tense को past perfect में बदल दिया, जो original sentence के साथ मेल नहीं खाता।
- The rule for passive voice in Past Continuous Tense is to use "was/were + being + past participle (V3)." Here, "was being tested" retains the correct tense and structure. Whereas Option A changes the tense to simple past, which is incorrect. Option C changes the meaning and the tense to simple past. Option D changes the tense to past perfect, which does not match the original sentence.
10. C) **'Better'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'better' का अर्थ होता है सुधार या बेहतर होना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि कल की तुलना में आज थोड़ा बेहतर महसूस हो रहा है, इसलिए 'better' यहाँ सही है। 'More better' grammatically incorrect है क्योंकि 'better' पहले से ही एक comparative adjective है। 'Best' superlative form है और इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Good' positive degree है और यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।
- Better' should be used because it means improved or more desirable. The sentence mentions feeling a little better today compared to yesterday, making 'better' fitting here. 'More better' is grammatically incorrect as 'better' is already a comparative adjective. 'Best' is the superlative form and is not suitable in this context. 'Good' is the positive degree and is not appropriate here
11. D) **'asks'** के बदले 'asked' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Sentence के पहले भाग में Verb 'went' Past Tense में है अतः दूसरे भाग में भी Verb Past Tense में होगा; जैसे— He went up to her and asked her why she had insulted him.
- asked' will be used instead of 'asks' because in the first part of the sentence the verb 'went' is in Past Tense, so in the second part also Verb will be in Past Tense; Like— He went up to her and asked her why she had insulted him.
12. B) **PRQS**

- P: P comes first because it sets the context for the entire paragraph. It introduces the theme of the paragraph, which is the demand for a national security strategy in light of changing global dynamics and regional flux.
 - R: R follows P because it introduces a key factor influencing national security: the economy
 - Q: Q follows R because it stresses the importance of the economy in all sectors, thereby reinforcing the connection between economic strength and strategic decision-making.
 - S: S comes last as it provides a conclusion, explaining that resource prioritization is essential for developing a coherent national security strategy.
13. D) A **damp squib** (phrase) – Something that fails to meet expectations; an anticlimax or disappointment. निराशाजनक विफलता / असफल प्रयास
14. D) **Thick as thieves** (idiom) – Having a close friendship घनिष्ठ मित्रता
15. A) 'of a eye' के बदले '**of an eye**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'eye' शब्द वाउल से शुरू होता है और उससे पहले 'a' के बजाय 'an' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— He finished the task in the blink of an eye.
- 'of an eye' will be used instead of 'of a eye' because the word 'eye' starts with a vowel, and 'an' is used before a word starting with a vowel; Like— He finished the task in the blink of an eye.
16. C) 'angry' के बदले '**anger**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'because of' के बाद Noun या Noun Phrase आता है, न कि Adjective; जैसे— He failed because of his laziness.
- 'anger' will be used instead of 'angry' because after 'because of' a Noun or Noun Phrase is used, not an Adjective; Like— He failed because of his laziness.
17. B) **Before** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ बताया गया है कि प्रवेश द्वार बंद हो गए थे इससे पहले कि हम प्रवेश कर पाते। 'before' का अर्थ है 'इससे पहले', जो यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Till' और 'Until' का अर्थ होता है 'जब तक', जो इस context में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ बात हो रही है कि प्रवेश से पहले ही द्वार बंद हो गए थे। 'After' का अर्थ है 'बाद में', जो भी यहाँ सही नहीं है।
- 'Before' should be used because it indicates that the entry gates were closed prior to our ability to enter. 'Before' means 'earlier than', which is appropriate here. 'Till' and 'Until' mean 'up to the point in time', which is not correct in this context as it's about the gates being closed before we could enter. 'After' means 'later than', which is also not correct here
18. A) The correct spelling of 'expell' is '**expel**' which means "eject, drive out, banish, remove, oust" — निकाल देना.
19. A) **Evident** (adjective) – Clear, apparent, manifest, obvious, discernible. स्पष्ट
Antonym: **Obscure** (adjective) – Unclear, hidden, ambiguous, concealed. अस्पष्ट
- **Clear** (adjective) – Transparent, obvious, plain, lucid. स्पष्ट
 - **Obvious** (adjective) – Apparent, evident, plain, manifest. प्रत्यक्ष
 - **Apparent** (adjective) – Clearly visible, noticeable, plain. स्पष्ट
20. C) **Prosecute** (verb) – sue, indict, try, arraign, litigate मुकदमा करना
Synonym: **Sue** (verb) – Take legal action (मुकदमा करना)

- **Defend** (verb) – Protect, justify (बचाव करना)
- **Acquit** (verb) – Declare not guilty (दोषमुक्त करना)
- **Absolve** (verb) – Free from blame (दोषमुक्त करना)

21. D) '**Took place**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह simple past tense में है, जो एक पूर्ण हुई घटना को दर्शाता है। passage में बताया गया है कि उद्घाटन समारोह प्रिटोरिया में यूनियन बिल्डिंग्स एम्फ़ीथिएटर में हुआ, जो एक समाप्त हुई घटना को दर्शाता है, इसलिए 'took place' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'taken place' past perfect tense का हिस्सा होता है, जो एक घटना के पूर्ण होने का संकेत देता है, लेकिन इस context में इसका सही प्रयोग नहीं है। 'Take place' simple present tense में है और वर्तमान या भविष्य में घटना के होने को दर्शाता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Taking place' present continuous tense में है और एक चालू घटना को दर्शाता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Took place' will be used because it is in the simple past tense, which indicates a completed action. The passage mentions that the inauguration ceremony happened in the Union Buildings amphitheatre in Pretoria, indicating a completed event, making 'took place' fitting here. Whereas, 'taken place' is part of the past perfect tense, which indicates an action that was completed before another past action, and is not suitable here. 'Take place' is in the simple present tense and indicates an event happening in the present or future, which is not appropriate here. 'Taking place' is in the present continuous tense and indicates an ongoing event, which does not fit in this context.

22. B) '**Dignitaries**' का use होगा क्योंकि "dignitaries" का अर्थ होता है उच्च पदस्थ व्यक्ति जो महत्वपूर्ण समारोहों में आमंत्रित होते हैं। passage में बताया गया है कि उद्घाटन समारोह में 140 से अधिक देशों के राजनेता और गणमान्य व्यक्ति शामिल थे, इसलिए 'dignitaries' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'miseries' का अर्थ होता है दुख, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Therapies' का अर्थ होता है उपचार, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Commodities' का अर्थ होता है वस्तु या सामान, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता है।

- 'Dignitaries' will be used because it means high-ranking people invited to important ceremonies. The passage mentions that the inauguration ceremony was attended by politicians and dignitaries from more than 140 countries, making 'dignitaries' fitting here. Whereas, 'miseries' means suffering, which does not fit this context. 'Therapies' means treatments, which is not appropriate here. 'Commodities' means goods or merchandise, which does not fit in this context.

23. D) '**Oppression**' का use होगा क्योंकि "oppression" का अर्थ होता है एक समूह द्वारा दूसरे समूह पर अत्याचार करना। passage में नेल्सन मंडेला का कथन है कि इस सुंदर भूमि में फिर कभी एक व्यक्ति का दूसरे पर अत्याचार नहीं होगा, इसलिए 'oppression' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'intercession' का अर्थ होता है मध्यस्थता, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Repercussion' का अर्थ होता है परिणाम, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Exclusion' का अर्थ होता है बहिष्कार, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता है।

- 'Oppression' will be used because it means the cruel or unjust treatment of one group by another. The passage includes Nelson Mandela's statement that this beautiful land will never again experience the oppression of one by another, making 'oppression' fitting here. Whereas, 'intercession' means mediation, which does not fit this context.

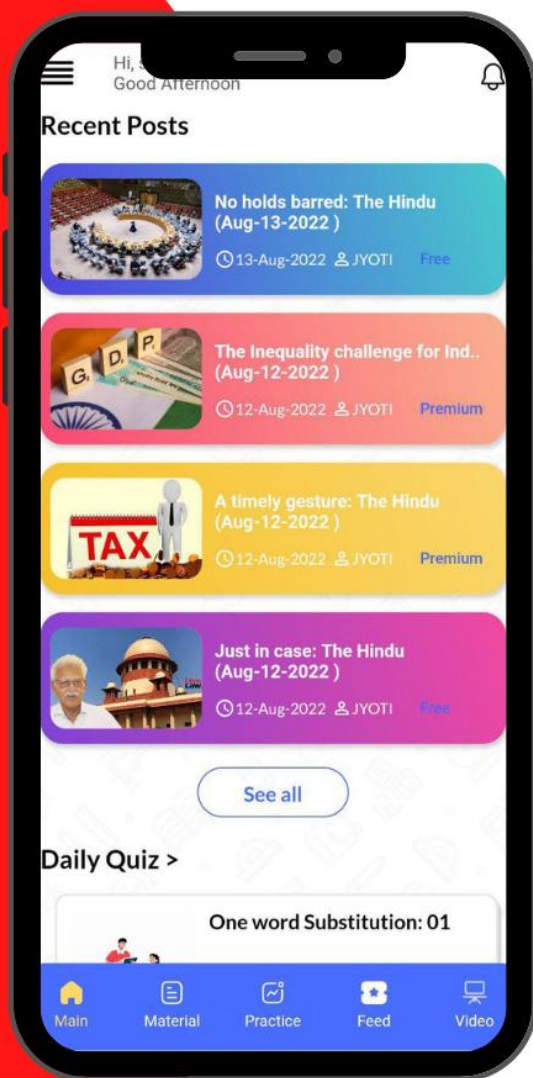
'Repercussion' means consequence, which is not appropriate here. 'Exclusion' means the act of excluding, which does not fit in this context.

24. A) '**Address**' का use होगा क्योंकि "address" का अर्थ होता है भाषण या संबोधन। passage में नेल्सन मंडेला का कथन शामिल है कि इस सुंदर भूमि में फिर कभी एक व्यक्ति का दूसरे पर अत्याचार नहीं होगा, जो उनके उद्घाटन भाषण का हिस्सा है, इसलिए 'address' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'anthem' का अर्थ होता है राष्ट्रगान, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Dispossess' का अर्थ होता है संपत्ति छीनना, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Concession' का अर्थ होता है रियायत, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता है।

- 'Address' will be used because it means a speech or formal talk. The passage includes Nelson Mandela's statement that this beautiful land will never again experience the oppression of one by another, which is part of his inauguration speech, making 'address' fitting here. Whereas, 'anthem' means a national song, which does not fit this context. 'Dispossess' means to deprive someone of property, which is not appropriate here. 'Concession' means a compromise or allowance, which does not fit in this context.

25. D) '**Jubilant**' का use होगा क्योंकि "jubilant" का अर्थ होता है बहुत खुश या उत्साहित। passage में कहा गया है कि समारोह के बाद प्रिटोरिया की सड़कों पर सभी जातियों के लोग खुशी से एक साथ जश्न मना रहे थे, इसलिए 'jubilant' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'deviant' का अर्थ होता है विचलित, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Adamant' का अर्थ होता है अडिग, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Reluctant' का अर्थ होता है अनिच्छुक, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता है।

- 'Jubilant' will be used because it means very happy or excited. The passage mentions that scenes on the streets of Pretoria were filled with people of all races celebrating together with joy, making 'jubilant' fitting here. Whereas, 'deviant' means straying from the norm, which does not fit this context. 'Adamant' means unyielding, which is not appropriate here. 'Reluctant' means unwilling, which does not fit in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam