

Massacre in Sydney: On the Bondi Beach shootings, hate crimes

Australia should **enhance monitoring** of religious **extremism**

Bondi Beach in Sydney, one of Australia's most iconic locations, **turned into** a scene of massacre on December 14, the first day of Hanukkah, when two gunmen opened fire at a Jewish **gathering**. At least **16 people**, including a 10-year-old girl and an 87-year-old **Holocaust** survivor, **were** killed and 40 others **wounded**. Police said the attackers were a 50-year-old man, who held licensed firearms, and his 24-year-old son, who had been under investigation by Australia's domestic intelligence agency for six months. The father was shot dead by police, while the son has been taken to hospital under custody. The attack was the **deadliest** shooting since the 1996 Port Arthur massacre in Tasmania, in which 35 people were killed. In recent years, Australia has **witnessed** growing **antisemitic** incidents, targeting its Jewish community, which **makes up** some 0.4% of its population. Last year, in October, a kosher-food business in Bondi was targeted, while in December, a **synagogue** in Melbourne was **firebombed**. In August this year, Australia **accused** Iran **of directing** such attacks, and **expelled** the Iranian Ambassador and three other **diplomats**. After Hamas's October 7, 2023 attack on Israel and Israel's **retaliatory genocidal** war on Palestinians in Gaza, antisemitic incidents in Australia rose by 316%, between October 2023 and September 2024, with more than 2,000 cases reported, according to the country's special **envoy to combat antisemitism**.

Australia's **Labour Prime Minister**, Anthony Albanese, **has urged unity** and asked citizens to be "each other's light". **The rise** in antisemitic violence **should** be a **grave** concern for Australia, which **hosts** the world's eighth largest Jewish community. His government must **swiftly** investigate the attack and **bring all to justice**. He should also remain alert to forces, domestic and foreign, that **seek to divide** Australian society. While antisemitic extremists target the local Jewish community, **critics** of Mr. Albanese, including Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu — under whose watch Hamas killed 1,200 people in Israel — **have sought to blame** Mr. Albanese's policies, including his government's **recognition** of Palestinian **statehood** earlier this year, for the Bondi shooting. Mr. Albanese should ignore such attacks and focus instead on healing society, combating hate crimes, and **addressing** concerns over gun violence. Australia introduced tough gun control laws after the Port Arthur massacre and **enforcing** a strict licensing **regime**, leading to a significant decline in gun-related violence and deaths. However, the Bondi shooting has again raised concerns about gun safety. Australia should now **tighten** regulations further, enhance monitoring of extremist **ideologies** and **isolate** and punish those who **perpetrate** hate crimes.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Massacre** (noun) – slaughter, carnage, bloodbath, butchery, annihilation नरसंहार
2. **Enhance** (verb) – improve, strengthen, boost, augment, upgrade बढ़ाना
3. **Monitoring** (noun) – supervision, observation, tracking, surveillance, oversight निगरानी
4. **Extremism** (noun) – radicalism, fanaticism, militancy, fundamentalism, hardline views चरमपंथ
5. **Gathering** (noun) – assembly, meeting, congregation, rally, get-together सभा
6. **Holocaust** (noun) – genocide, mass murder, slaughter, annihilation, devastation (specifically: the Nazi genocide of Jews) होलोकॉस्ट (नरसंहार)
7. **Wounded** (adjective) – injured, hurt, harmed, maimed, casualties घायल
8. **Deadliest** (adjective) – most fatal, most lethal, most destructive, most murderous सबसे घातक
9. **Witness** (verb) – experience, see, observe, undergo, encounter देखना/अनुभव करना
10. **Antisemitic** (adjective) – hostile to Jews, prejudiced against Jews, discriminatory यहूदी-विरोधी
11. **Make up** (phrasal verb) – constitute, form, account for, comprise, compose बनाना/हिस्सा होना
12. **Synagogue** (noun) – Jewish house of worship, temple, shul यहूदी पूजास्थल
13. **Firebomb** (verb) – attack with an incendiary device, set on fire, torch आग लगाना
14. **Accuse** (of) (verb) – charge, blame, allege, indict, hold responsible आरोप लगाना
15. **Direct** (verb) – orchestrate, mastermind, control, manage, oversee निर्देशित करना
16. **Expel** (verb) – deport, banish, eject, oust, throw out निष्कासित करना
17. **Diplomat** (noun) – envoy, ambassador, representative, official, emissary राजनयिक
18. **Retaliatory** (adjective) – revengeful, reciprocal, counterattacking, punitive, vengeful प्रतिशोधात्मक
19. **Genocidal** (adjective) – aiming at genocide, exterminatory, annihilative, murderous नरसंहारी
20. **Envoy** (noun) – representative, ambassador, delegate, emissary, agent दूत
21. **Combat** (verb) – fight, oppose, tackle, counter, resist मुकाबला करना

22. **Antisemitism** (noun) – hostility to or prejudice against Jewish people. यहूदी-विद्वेष
23. **Urge** (verb) – encourage, exhort, implore, advise, press आग्रह करना
24. **Unity** (noun) – togetherness, solidarity, harmony, cohesion, oneness एकता
25. **Grave** (adjective) – serious, severe, critical, dire, profound गंभीर
26. **Host** (verb) – accommodate, house, shelter, be home to, hold आश्रय देना/पोषित करना
27. **Swiftly** (adverb) – quickly, rapidly, promptly, immediately, speedily शीघ्रता से
28. **Bring someone to justice** (phrase) – to ensure someone faces legal punishment. न्याय के कटघरे में लाना
29. **Seek** (verb) – try, attempt, aim, endeavor, strive कोशिश करना
30. **Divide** (verb) – split, separate, disunite, cause discord, part विभाजित करना
31. **Blame** (verb) – hold responsible, accuse, fault, censure, condemn दोष लगाना
32. **Recognition** (noun) – acknowledgment, acceptance, endorsement, validation, approval मान्यता
33. **Statehood** (noun) – independent nation status, sovereignty, self-rule, autonomy राज्य का दर्जा
34. **Address** (verb) – tackle, deal with, handle, confront, attend to निपटना
35. **Enforce** (verb) – implement, apply, execute, carry out, impose लागू करना
36. **Regime** (noun) – system, framework, rules, regulations, arrangement व्यवस्था
37. **Tighten** (verb) – strengthen, make stricter, reinforce, toughen, stiffen सख्त करना
38. **Ideology** (noun) – belief system, philosophy, doctrine, creed, dogma विचारधारा
39. **Isolate** (verb) – separate, cut off, exclude, quarantine, segregate अलग करना
40. **Perpetrate** (verb) – commit, carry out, execute, perform, be guilty of अंजाम देना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Bondi Beach, one of Australia's most iconic locations, witnessed a massacre on December 14, coinciding with the first day of Hanukkah.
2. Two gunmen, a 50-year-old father and his 24-year-old son, opened fire at a Jewish gathering.
3. At least 16 people were killed, including a 10-year-old child and an 87-year-old Holocaust survivor, with 40 others injured.
4. The father was shot dead by police, while the son remains in custody under hospital care.
5. The attack is the deadliest shooting in Australia since the 1996 Port Arthur massacre.
6. Antisemitic incidents in Australia have been rising steadily in recent years.
7. The Jewish community, though only 0.4% of the population, has increasingly been targeted.
8. Prior incidents include attacks on a kosher-food business in Bondi and a synagogue firebombing in Melbourne.
9. Australia has accused Iran of directing antisemitic attacks and expelled its Ambassador and diplomats.
10. After the Hamas attack on Israel on October 7, 2023, antisemitic incidents in Australia rose by 316%.
11. Prime Minister Anthony Albanese urged unity, calling on citizens to be "each other's light."
12. The government must ensure a swift investigation and bring all perpetrators to justice.
13. Critics, including Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, blamed Australia's recognition of Palestinian statehood, but such claims lack basis.
14. The editorial urges focus on healing society, combating hate crimes, and resisting domestic and foreign divisive forces.
15. Australia should tighten gun regulations, enhance monitoring of extremist ideologies, and isolate and punish hate criminals to prevent future attacks.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Celebratory and reassuring
 - B. Alarmed and admonitory
 - C. Detached and neutral
 - D. Satirical and mocking
2. **What can be reasonably inferred from the fact that one of the attackers possessed licensed firearms under Australia's strict gun laws?**
 - A. Australia's gun laws are ineffective and must be abolished
 - B. Even strict licensing regimes can fail without continuous monitoring
 - C. Licensed gun owners are more likely to commit hate crimes
 - D. Gun violence in Australia is comparable to that in the United States
3. **Which underlying concern is the editorial most strongly emphasizing by linking the Bondi shooting to rising antisemitic incidents since October 2023?**
 - A. Failures in Australia's foreign policy
 - B. The politicisation of hate crimes
 - C. A broader social climate enabling targeted violence
 - D. Diplomatic tensions between Australia and Iran
4. **Why does the passage refer to the 1996 Port Arthur massacre?**
 - A. To highlight the precedent that led to strong gun control laws
 - B. To demonstrate that mass shootings are frequent in Australia
 - C. To establish historical rivalry between Tasmania and Sydney
 - D. To compare casualty figures between the two incidents
5. **Why does the author argue that Prime Minister Anthony Albanese should ignore accusations linking his Palestinian statehood policy to the shooting?**
 - A. Because the accusations lack any factual or logical basis in the context
 - B. Because foreign leaders have no right to comment on Australian affairs
 - C. Because the policy was internationally mandated
 - D. Because acknowledging criticism would weaken Australia's diplomacy
6. **Identify the correctly spelled word.**
 - A. Dimenssion
 - B. Dimenshion
 - C. Dimension
 - D. Dimmension
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

He wanted me to ____ your necklace

 - A. stem
 - B. steal
 - C. steel
 - D. steam
8. **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.**

There is no denying / that our country is in / an major economic slump

- A. that our country is in
B. There is no denying
C. an major economic slump
D. No error
9. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word "Consent."**
A. Opposition
B. Accord
C. Strife
D. Turmoil
10. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
One who makes an active effort to promote human welfare
A. Philanthropist
B. Philosopher
C. Philanderer
D. Physicist
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Their conviction and determination helped Kimirica overcome _____ odds and become India's largest manufacturer of luxury hotel toiletries and guest room amenities
A. undefeated
B. inviolable
C. insurmountable
D. unstoppable
12. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the phrase "for one's own sake."**
A. Because of external pressure
B. For its own purpose, without higher goal
C. For the benefit of a rival
D. As a result of coincidence
13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word "Crackdown."**
A. Amnesty
B. Reprieve
C. Stringent action
D. Confluence
14. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Strain."**
A. Ease
B. Tribute
C. Embargo
D. Kernel
15. **The given sentence is divided into four segments. Select the option that has the segment with a grammatical error.**
The class / teacher was / wounded in / a leg.
A. The class
B. wounded in
C. teacher was

- D. a leg.
16. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
Some students are known to grow wise early.
A. We all know that students grew wise early.
B. Some students have been knowing that they grow wise early.
C. Few of us know that students grow early.
D. People know that some students grow wise early.
17. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the word "Fanciful."**
A. Pragmatic
B. Nebulous
C. Ornate
D. Ethereal
18. **Direction: The question consists of a sentence, parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled as P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence are four sequences, namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to re-arrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly.**
call in question (P)/ whatever else one may say of him (Q)/ no one dare (R)/ his honesty of purpose (S)
A. QSPR
B. SPRQ
C. QRPS
D. PQRS
19. **Select the option that best expresses the meaning of the phrasal verb "Comply with."**
A. Abide by
B. Sabotage
C. Adorn
D. Disown
20. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select 'No substitution required'.**
Manisha had a great feeling for those who were junior than her.
A. No substitution required
B. junior of
C. junior to
D. junior from

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.

Graduation Day was at hand. Primary school graduation (1) _____ in those days followed aprescribed order-conventional, courteous and (2) _____. First the school principal made along speech (3) _____ encouragement and blessing for the future of the graduates. (4) _____ one of the representatives of the graduating class (5) _____ with a vote of thanks.

21. **Select the most appropriate option for blank no. 1.**
A. Ceremonials
B. Ceremonially

- C. Ceremonious
 - D. Ceremonies
22. **Select the most appropriate option for blank no. 2.**
- A. Sentimental
 - B. Sentiment
 - C. Sentiments
 - D. Sentimentally
23. **Select the most appropriate option for blank no. 4.**
- A. When
 - B. Then
 - C. Those
 - D. These
24. **Select the most appropriate option for blank no.3**
- A. About
 - B. Off
 - C. In
 - D. Of
25. **Select the most appropriate option for blank no. 5.**
- A. Responsive
 - B. Response
 - C. Responded
 - D. Respond

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) Alarmed and admonitory

The passage expresses grave concern over the Bondi Beach shooting, highlights the rise of antisemitic violence, and urges the government to act decisively against hate crimes and gun violence. The language warns society and policymakers while calling for corrective action, making the tone alarmed and admonitory.

A. Celebratory and reassuring – The passage deals with tragedy, violence, and social danger, not positive reassurance.

C. Detached and neutral – The author clearly takes a stance, urging investigation, unity, and stronger measures.

D. Satirical and mocking – The subject is treated seriously and sensitively, with no irony or ridicule.

2. B) Even strict licensing regimes can fail without continuous monitoring

The passage highlights that despite stringent gun control, the attacker legally owned firearms, implying gaps in monitoring rather than the absence of laws.

A: The passage supports strengthening, not abolishing, gun laws.

C: No evidence suggests licensed owners are generally more prone to hate crimes.

D: The passage does not compare Australia's gun violence to that of the U.S.

3. C) A broader social climate enabling targeted violence

By connecting the shooting with a sharp rise in antisemitic incidents, the passage implies a hostile social environment that enables targeted violence.

A: Foreign policy is mentioned but not presented as the core cause.

B: Political blame is criticised, not foregrounded as the main issue.

D: Iran's role is noted, but the focus remains domestic social cohesion.

4. A) To highlight the precedent that led to strong gun control laws

The reference underscores how the Port Arthur massacre prompted strict gun laws, forming the context for current debates on gun safety.

C: No regional rivalry is discussed.

B: The passage stresses rarity, not frequency, of such events.

D: Casualty comparison is secondary, not the main purpose.

5. A) Because the accusations lack any factual or logical basis in the context

The passage suggests that blaming domestic policy decisions for a hate crime is politically motivated and distracts from addressing violence and social healing.

B: The issue is not about the right to comment, but relevance.

C: The passage does not claim the policy was mandated.

D: Diplomatic weakness is not discussed as a concern.

6. C) Dimension is the correct spelling.

Dimension (noun) – Aspect, feature, component. पहलू

7. B) **'Steal'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence एक व्यक्ति से दूसरे व्यक्ति की हार चुराने की बात कर रहा है। "Steal" का अर्थ है चोरी करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही है। अन्य विकल्पों का इस संदर्भ में कोई अर्थ नहीं है। इसलिए, "steal" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- 'Steal' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is talking about one person taking another person's necklace surreptitiously. "Steal" means to take something without permission, which is correct in this context. The other options do not make sense in this context. Thus, "steal" would be the most appropriate choice.
8. C) **an** के बदले 'a' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'major' शब्द व्यंजन से शुरू होता है, इसलिए 'an' की जगह 'a' का प्रयोग किया जाएगा; जैसे— It was a major discovery.
- 'a' will be used instead of 'an' because the word 'major' starts with a consonant sound, hence 'a' is used instead of 'an'; Like— It was a major discovery.
9. B) **Consent** (noun) – Permission, approval. सहमति
Synonym: **Accord** – Agreement or harmony. सहमति / अनुकूलता
- **Opposition** – Resistance. विरोध
 - **Strife** – Conflict. संघर्ष
 - **Turmoil** – Disorder. उथल-पुथल
10. A) **Philanthropist** (noun) – One who makes an active effort to promote human welfare लोकोपकारक
- **Philosopher** (noun) – A person engaged or learned in philosophy, especially as an academic discipline. दार्शनिक
 - **Philanderer** (noun) – A person who readily or frequently enters into casual sexual relationships with women; a womanizer. इश्कबाज
 - **Physicist** (noun) – A scientist who specializes in the field of physics, which is the study of the physical properties of matter and energy. भौतिकशास्त्री
11. C) **insurmountable** का use होगा क्योंकि "insurmountable" का अर्थ होता है कोई ऐसी समस्या या कठिनाई जिसे पार करना नामुमकिन हो। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि Kimirica ने अपनी दृढ़ निश्चय और संकल्प के बल पर ऐसी कठिनाइयों को पार किया और भारत का सबसे बड़ा लक्जरी होटल टॉयलेट्री और गेस्ट रूम एमेनिटीज का निर्माता बना, इसलिए 'insurmountable' यहाँ सही है। 'Undeatable', 'Inviolable', और 'Unstoppable' का यहाँ पर use होना सही नहीं है क्योंकि इनका अर्थ context के हिसाब से मौकूफ नहीं है।
- 'insurmountable' should be used because it means something that is too difficult to deal with or overcome. The sentence describes how Kimirica, with conviction and determination, overcame difficulties that seemed impossible and became India's largest manufacturer of luxury hotel toiletries and guest room amenities. This makes 'insurmountable' fitting here. 'Undeatable', 'Inviolable', and 'Unstoppable' are incorrect as their meanings don't align with the context.
12. B) **For one's own sake** (phrase) – Done for its own purpose; pointlessly; without broader aim. अपने-आप के लिए
13. C) **Crackdown** (noun) – A severe set of measures to stop an activity; stern action, strict control, suppression. कड़ी कार्रवाई
Synonym: **Stringent** action – Strict and severe enforcement against an issue. कठोर कार्यवाही
- **Amnesty** – General pardon. माफी

- **Reprieve** – Temporary relief. राहत
 - **Confluence** – Coming together. संगम
14. A) **Strain** = stress, tension, pressure, तनाव
Antonym – **Ease** = absence of tension.
- **Tribute** – praise
 - **Embargo** – ban
 - **Kernel** – core
15. D) 'A leg' के बदले **'the leg'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि हम किसी व्यक्ति के एक विशेष अंग के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं; जैसे— He was wounded in the leg.
- 'the leg' will be used instead of 'a leg' because we are talking about a specific part of a person's body; Like— He was wounded in the leg.
16. D) People know that some students grow wise early.
- Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Passive वाक्य का Subject Active वाक्य का Object बन जाता है। Verb को Passive से Active में बदलते समय सही Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Passive वाक्य में "Some students" Subject है, "are known" Verb (Present Simple Passive) है और "to grow wise early" Predicate है। Active वाक्य में Subject "People" है, Verb "know" (Present Simple Active) है और Object "that some students grow wise early" है। इस प्रकार, Passive वाक्य को Active में बदलने पर सही उत्तर D. People know that some students grow wise early. है।
- To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the subject of the passive sentence becomes the object of the active sentence. The verb is transformed from the passive form to the active form, ensuring correct tense usage. In the given passive sentence, "Some students" is the subject, "are known" is the verb (Present Simple Passive), and "to grow wise early" is the predicate. In the active sentence, "People" becomes the subject, "know" (Present Simple Active) is the verb, and "that some students grow wise early" is the object. Thus, the correct answer is D. People know that some students grow wise early.
17. A) **Pragmatic**
- Fanciful** (adjective) – Imaginary, unrealistic, whimsical. काल्पनिक
Antonym: **Pragmatic** – Practical, realistic, fact-based. व्यावहारिक
- **Nebulous** – Vague. अस्पष्ट
 - **Ornate** – Highly decorated. अलंकृत
 - **Ethereal** – Extremely delicate. दिव्य
18. C) **QRPS**
- Q starts with a contrast clause "whatever else...", setting the context.
R follows with the subject "no one" and verb "dare", which requires an infinitive.
P provides the infinitive verb phrase "call in question", which connects to "dare".
S completes the sentence as the object "his honesty of purpose".
- In Hindi:
- Q sentence की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह एक contrast clause introduce करता है: "whatever else one may say of him" (उसके बारे में कोई और कुछ भी कहे)।
 - R, Q के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह subject "no one" और verb "dare" को introduce करता है, जो infinitive verb की demand करता है।

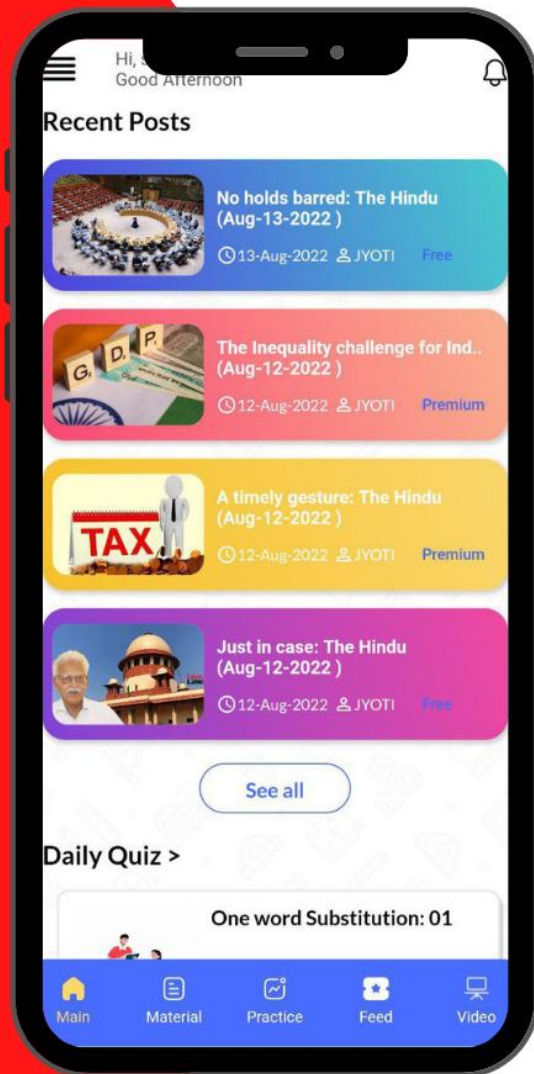
- P, R के बाद logically fit होता है क्योंकि यह infinitive verb phrase "call in question" provide करता है, जो "dare" से जुड़ता है।
 - S sentence को complete करता है क्योंकि यह object "his honesty of purpose" को introduce करता है, जिस पर action (call in question) हो रही है।
19. A) **Comply with** (phrasal verb) – adhere to, obey, follow, conform to; पालन करना.
Meaning: Abide by (phrasal verb) – to accept and act in accordance with a rule, decision, or recommendation पालन करना.
20. C) junior, senior, inferior, और superior जैसे शब्दों के बाद हमेशा 'to' का use किया जाता है। अतः वाक्य में junior than her के स्थान पर 'junior to her' का use सही होगा। उदाहरण: She is junior to me.
Words like junior, senior, inferior, and superior are always followed by 'to' for comparison. Hence, in the given sentence, the phrase junior than her should be replaced with 'junior to her'. For example: She is junior to me.
21. D) **Ceremonies** का use होगा क्योंकि 'ceremonies' का अर्थ होता है औपचारिक क्रियाएँ या अनुष्ठान, जो यहाँ सही है। Sentence कहता है कि प्राथमिक स्कूल का स्नातक दिवस एक निर्धारित क्रम का पालन करता था जो औपचारिक, विनम्र और समारोहपूर्ण था, इसलिए 'ceremonies' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Ceremonials' और 'Ceremoniously' विशेषण हैं, और 'Ceremonious' एक विशेषण है जो यहाँ फिट नहीं होता है।
- **Ceremonies** should be used because it means formal acts or rituals, which fits here. The sentence says that Primary school graduation followed a prescribed order that was conventional, courteous, and ceremonious, so 'ceremonies' is appropriate here. 'Ceremonials' and 'Ceremoniously' are adverbs, and 'Ceremonious' is an adjective, which don't fit here
22. A) **sentimental** का use होगा क्योंकि 'sentimental' का अर्थ होता है भावुकता से भरा हुआ। प्राथमिक स्कूल के स्नातक समारोह में आमतौर पर एक निश्चित क्रम का पालन किया जाता है जो परंपरागत, विनम्र और भावुक होता है। इसलिए यहाँ 'sentimental' सही है। जबकि 'sentiment' का अर्थ है भावना, 'sentiments' भावनाओं का बहुवचन रूप है, और 'sentimentally' भावुकता से संबंधित विशेषण है, लेकिन यहाँ संज्ञा की आवश्यकता है।
Sentimental should be used because it means filled with emotion. Primary school graduation ceremonies usually follow a prescribed order that is conventional, courteous, and sentimental. Therefore, 'sentimental' is correct here. Whereas 'sentiment' means feeling, 'sentiments' is the plural form of feelings, and 'sentimentally' is an adverb related to emotion, but a noun is needed here
23. B) **'Then'** का use होगा क्योंकि "then" का अर्थ होता है उसके बाद या फिर। sentence में बताया गया है कि पहले स्कूल प्रिंसिपल ने एक लंबा भाषण दिया, उसके बाद एक प्रतिनिधि ने धन्यवाद के साथ भाषण दिया। इसलिए 'Then' यहाँ सही है। 'When' का अर्थ होता है जब, 'Those' और 'These' का इस्तेमाल संज्ञाओं के संदर्भ में होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है
- Then should be used because it means after that or next. The sentence indicates that first the school principal made a long speech, followed by a representative delivering a speech with a vote of thanks. Hence, 'Then' is correct here. 'When' means at the time, and 'Those' and 'These' are used for referring to nouns, which don't fit in this context
24. D) **Of** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ 'speech of encouragement and blessing' का अर्थ होता है उत्साह और आशीर्वाद से संबंधित भाषण। 'Of' यहाँ संबंध दर्शाता है कि भाषण किस चीज के बारे में है। जबकि

'About' का अर्थ होता है किसी विषय के बारे में बोलना, 'Off' का अर्थ है दूर होना या अलग होना, और 'In' का अर्थ है किसी चीज के अंदर होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Of' should be used because it indicates a speech "of encouragement and blessing," which means a speech related to encouragement and blessing. 'Of' here shows the relationship of the speech to its content. Whereas 'About' means to speak on a topic, 'Off' means to be away or separate, and 'In' means to be inside something, which are not fitting in this context

25. C) '**Responded**' का इस्तेमाल होगा क्योंकि 'responded' का अर्थ होता है प्रतिक्रिया देना या उत्तर देना। वाक्य में उल्लेख किया गया है कि स्नातक वर्ग के प्रतिनिधियों में से एक धन्यवाद के वोट के साथ प्रतिक्रिया देता है, इसलिए 'responded' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Responsive' का अर्थ है प्रतिक्रियाशील, 'Response' का अर्थ है प्रतिक्रिया, और 'Respond' का अर्थ है प्रतिक्रिया देना, जो इस संदर्भ में व्याकरणिक रूप से सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Responded' should be used because it means to reply or react. The sentence mentions that one of the representatives of the graduating class responds with a vote of thanks, making 'responded' suitable here. Whereas, 'Responsive' means reactive, 'Response' means a reaction, and 'Respond' is to react, which are not grammatically correct in this context.



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